THE Bombay Gazette,
AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 3RD FEBRUARY.—The fine A 1 ship DANIEL RANKIN, Alexander Miller, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Captain Miller, or to

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W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th December 1862.

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To sail in January.

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W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th December 1862.

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THE FAVORITE PASSENGER Ship INDIAN QUEEN, R. Jago, Commander has excellent accommodation for Families. Apply to Captain Jago or to Messrs. J. N. WADIAS & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship JEDDO, (1,600 Tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain E. P. G. Browne, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY, the 28th January, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 24th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 14th January, 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Saturday, the 24th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship EMEU, (1,600 Tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain D. Rennoldson, will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 29th January, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on 26th instant.

G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 14th January, 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 19th January, 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship MANCHESTER, C. W. McDonald, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 P.M., positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmarum, Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 19th January 1863.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Wanted.

NOTICE.—WANTED for the Steam Transport of His I. M. The *Japon*, about 1,200 or 1,600 tons of Coals, sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Vice Consulate of France, 5, Borah Bazar Street, Monday the 19th instant, at noon precisely.

For further particulars apply to the Vice Consul of France.

WANTED AN ASSISTANT APOTHECARRY, well-up in dispensing. Apply to Messrs. Treacher & Co., Fort Shop.

8th January 1863.

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Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.

Bombay, 29th December 1862.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Eloisa* Captain J. E. Philpot, from London, are requested to send off boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand; otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

D. H. CAMA & Co., Agents for the *Eloisa*.

Bombay, 8th January, 1863.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for towing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

MR. G. W. HEALEY retires from our Firm, and his Interest and Responsibility cease from this date.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE.—MR. RICHARD NORTHCOTE WYLIE is authorised to sign for our Firm, from this date.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 12th January 1863.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, from Apollo Street, No. 17, to the Premises No. 11, Apollo Street Lane, lately occupied as the British Hotel.

NOTICE.—Unavoidable postponement of the Public Auction Sale at Trivatoor of the Hull and Marine Store of the Screw Steamer *Jason*, on account of the concerned, to Thursday 29th January. Messrs. Oakes & Co. are instructed to give notice that the Public Sale, to the highest bidders, of the Screw Steamer *Jason* wrought Iron built, 2,688 Tons Register, length 315 feet, beam 42 feet, 350 Horse power as she lays stranded on the Trivatoor beach, nearly five miles North of Madras, in about seven feet water, and a hundred and fifty yards from the shore, also of the Engines, Masts, Yards, Spars, Anchors, Chains, Wire Rope Rigging, Cordage, Patent Pumps, Boats Capstans, Wheels, Water Tanks, Blocks, Old Iron, Copper, Bell Metal, and sundry Marine Stores has been postponed as above to Thursday 29th January.

Madras, 8th January 1863.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of an IRON SCREW PILE PIER, in the Harbour of Sedashghur. A copy of the Specification and Section of the Site, can be obtained on application (post-paid) to the undersigned.

The time of commencement and the time of completion must be stated in the Tender.

All Woodwork will be executed by the Public Works Department.

A sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of Tender or approved Securities to that amount must be deposited with the undersigned on the signing of the Contract.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender, and no Tender will be received after the 1st May 1863.

W. A. BAKER, Captain,
Executive Engineer, North Canara.

Office of Executive Engineer, North Canara, Sedasheghur, 6th January 1863.

MESSRS A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., have the honor to announce that they have been appointed Agents for the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, and are prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money including a liberal table and Steward's fees.

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Railway Tickets, with all the privilege of Passengers by the P. & O. Company.

From Suez to Alexandria, first class	£7	0	0
Do. do. second class	3	10	0

Children over 3 and under 10 years at half fare.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street, 13th January 1863.

MASONIC BALL.

A MASONIC BALL will be given in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, under the auspices of LODGE "PERSEVERANCE" on FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1863. All Masons are requested to join.

Subscription, 20 Rupees each.

Only Masons will be permitted to subscribe, and no Mason can be admitted as a Guest.

Each Subscriber will be allowed to invite three Ladies, or 2 Ladies and 1 Gentleman.

10 Rupees will be charged for each additional Guest.

Application for Tickets, with subscription and names of Guests, to be sent to the undersigned before the 26th January.

By order of the Ball Committee,
C. JONES, Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 5, Grant Buildings, 6th January, 1863.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Extension of Days of Grace.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bomay, 1st January 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

TO ARCHITECTS.—Designs are invited for a Town Hall, which it is proposed to erect at Kurrachee, to be called the "Frere Hall."

A premium of Fifty pounds will be given for the selected design, which is to become the property of the Committee.

A plan of the site and particulars as to proposed out-lay and accommodation required, may be had on application to the "Joint Secretaries, Frere Hall Committee, Kurrachee," to whom designs to be sent. Carriage paid on or before 30th April, 1863.

Due care shall be taken in returning the rejected designs to their owners, but the Committee cannot be responsible for loss or damage to them in transit.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., WATCHMAKERS, 3, Medow Street.—A new and fresh supply of handsome Jewellery and Watches, received per last Mail.

Also, nice Ladies' Companions, in Russia leather.

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TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

October 16th 1862.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's	Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.		
„	do. do. Balmoral Boots.		
„	do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.		
„	do. French Calf Walking	do.	
„	Shooting Boots with hooks		
„	French Calf Oxford Shoes.		
„	Enamel	do.	do.
Ladies	Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.		
„	Bronze Kid do.	do.	do.
„	Colored Cashmere	do.	do.

Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.

Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.

Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.

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Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

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RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Red Boo Mart.

Bombay, 29th September 1862.

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N. B.—The Almanack can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8 0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. This is the 14th annual publication, and is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concering the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan.* 3.

Almanack.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both these volumes are identical, except the outside, and the advertisements. As regards exterior, the former belonging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the advantage; preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty cloth stamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth; while the *Times of India* has broken out into a gorgeous but ungraceful livery of blue and great ugly staring gilt capitals. Our alphabet is the ugliest in the world, and should be rigidly suppressed whenever ornament is in view.

Turning to the interior we find the same information which is given annually, but with some marked improvements. The tides are given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for the nineteenth century is introduced—an ingenious piece of calculation which we send on a separete sheet. The Army List is entirely in a new form, with a complete Index in large type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory of last year is that of placing the name of the particular subject instead of that of the book, at the head of the page, which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan.* 1.

The "Bombay Almanack."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality; but apart from its issue on the promised day, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most careful compilation: well-bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* proclaims itself to all, a Work of Reference absolutely necessary to Indian (and especially *Bombay*) requirements If you go in for chronology there are the "Cycles" to instruct you; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter. A noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in the Harbour.

In the English Directory information concerning the chief officers of State, Law Courts, Bankers, Merchants, Army, Navy, and Cotton Agents is afforded under twenty-three heads.

Then we have the "Acts of the Legislative Council of India" up to the 15th November.

A mass of information respecting the Post Office is compressed into the limited space of half-a-dozen pages.

The rules for the transmission of messages by Electric Telegraph are given.

The Fourteenth Bombay Mortuary Return is given *in extenso*.

The Staff, Table of Fares, Time Table, &c., of the Railway Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances, and Lists of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the various Departments are noted.

The Covenanted and Uncovenanted Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy lists appear revised and corrected up to a very recent date, and in the list of Members of the Uncovenanted Service, we observe a fresh feature. But the mass of information collected is too great to admit of the special notice of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it but justice to the compilers to accord them a high meed of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 5.

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

Is an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.

*** *Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two Annas additional, it can be forwarded to any part of India post-free.*

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COMMERCIAL VIEW of 1862.—For Sale at the rooms of the undersigned—A COMMERCIAL VIEW of the PAST YEAR,—reprinted from the *Bombay Miscellany* for January 1863.—Price for a single copy, eight annas: for one dozen copies, Rs. 4½.

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ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

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THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st December 1862. Now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST, by Framjee Bomanjee (late of the E. College):—This Work, to be nearly of the size of Dr. Russell's "Diary in India," 400 pages or upwards, 8vo. and nearly cloth-bound, is now being printed at the *Alliance Press*, Bombay, and will be out about the close of next month. The MS. has been looked over, with a view to judge of its merits, by more than one well-known English scholar, and been pronounced as the result of "a great deal of thought," &c. It is an *earnest* exposition of the Native character in its *social*, *moral*, and *intellectual* aspects, which as yet has been felt a desideratum, and in which, while treating of the fall and career of Baboo Harrichunder, the late Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*—to whose memory Natives of all parts of India, and even Englishmen of rank and position at Calcutta, have resolved on erecting a monument, the Author analyses the sources of his success, traces how far these are wanting among the majority of the rising generation of India, and points out how the character of the young Indian Student may be completely formed and ameliarated. He next discusses the best means of regenerating the mass of the people; and then passes to a dissertation on "Civilisation," with a view to show that the future Civilisation of the World will take its rise from Indian soil.

With a view to give the *most general idea* of the Work, the principal heads of the contents are published and may be seen at any of our Libraries.

The price of each copy of the book will be either Four or Five Rupees.

Subscribers names will be entered at either Messrs. Chesson & Woodhall's Fort, or Abraham Sasoon & Co.'s, Kalbadavie.

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Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

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NOTICE.—The first General Meeting of the Members of the BOMBAY CLUB, will be held THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th January, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of electing a Committee, and transacting other general business under Rule XIII.

19th January 1863.

FOR SALE.—A five Oar fast-pulling Dundee-built Jolly Boat, with Sail, Mast, and Anchors in good condition. Apply to X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

17th January 1863.

PROBATE of the Will of the late THOMAS ABINGDON COMPTON, of the Bombay Civil Service, and Acting Judge of Poona, deceased having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 10th of January, instant, to MAJOR DOYLY TREVOR COMPTON, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Pay-master Poona Division of the Army, one of the Executors, reserving the right of the other Executor named in the said Will. All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby required to prefer such claims, pay such debts, and deliver up such property to the said Executor at Poona within one month from this date.—Bombay, the 15th of January, 1863.

For Sale on Commission, a good HOUSE, at Ahmednuggur, known as "The Sisters," completely furnished, with garden, out-houses, stabling, &c. &c.

Also, a very fine powerful Astronomical TELESCOPE, in perfect order, with stand and case complete.

Apply to Major Doyly Compton, Paymaster, Poona, or to Spencer Compton, Esquire, High Court, Bombay.

Bombay, 15th January 1863.

BATES' SHIPS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Bombay, 17th January 1863.

SIR,—In reply to the observations made in the *Bombay Saturday Review* of this date, relative to "Bates's" Ships, we would remark that the Editor omits to mention where the Policies he has seen at the high rates of premium were issued; while the statement on his part that has led to this discussion had reference to Insurances *in Liverpool*. That the document we recently published signed by underwriters did not bear the desirable signatures alluded to by the *Bombay Saturday Review*, may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that it was posted to us on the day the *Reviewer's* objectionable remarks reached Liverpool. We are not aware and do not believe that any one of the gentlemen who have signed the document in question has any interest whatever in "Bates's" Ships. We, however, apprehend that the only consideration that will force itself upon the minds of shippers, will be whether the subscribers to the document are able to fulfil the engagements upon which they, in it, express their willingness to enter.—We remain Sir, yours faithfully,

Pp. EDWARD BATES & Co.
P. ADAMS.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

RECENT POPULAR FRENCH NOVELS.

Jean et Jeannette:—Les Roués innocents par Theophile Gautier	Rs. 1	8
Les Contes de l' atelier par Michel Masson	1	8
La Griffe Rose par A. Renaud	2	4

"When we had read a few lines of the preface of *La Griffe Rose* we felt pretty sure we had to do with a sample of a new stimulant for the French stomach."—*Saturday Review.*

Une Aventure sur la mer Rouge par Louis Deville	2	8
Les Grandes Amoureuses au couvent par A. Lannau Rolland	2	4
Antoine Quérard par Ch. Bataille et E. Rasetti, 2 vols.	4	8
Les Frères de la Côte par E. Gonzales	1	8
De loin et de près par Alphonse Karr	2	4
Une Aventure d'Amour par A. Dumas	1	8
Balzac Chez lui par Leon Gozlan	2	4
A Pied et en Wagon par E. Deschanel	2	12
Les Mariages d'aventure par Emile Gaboreau	2	4
L'Amour a Paris	2	4
Le Roman du Mari par Amédée Achard	1	8
La Meilleure Part par G. dela Landelle	1	8
Madame Olympe par H. Murger	1	0
Le Pays Latin do. do.	1	0
Les Aventures de Mlle. Mariette par Champfleury	1	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

COMPANION TO "BON GAULTIER'S BALLADS."

PUCK ON PEGASUS. By H. C. Pennell, illustrated by Leech, Tenniel and Cruickshank; new edition, with additions ... Rs. 3 12

One of the most amusing books issued from the press of late.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

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FURTHER SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED FROM CALCUTTA.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE, as administered in England and applied to India. By Joseph Goodeve, Esq., 8vo, cloth ... Rs. 25 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THE BEST DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

WEBSTER'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY, revised by by Dr. Goodrich, a new edition, with extensive additions, (1862), 4to. cloth	Rs. 20	0
Ditto ditto, half Russia	30	0

Rampart Row, THACKER, VINING & Co.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
(Army Tailors by Appointment.)

IN calling attention to their

Tailoring Department,

(which is now *complete* in its Stock of every Class of Goods required by *Civil, Military, Naval*, and *Political* Officers) would state that the great changes which have been made in the Army have been provided for, *Officers* of the STAFF CORPS and the NEW CAVALRY and INFANTRY REGIMENTS, can be supplied with complete and correct *Outfits of Uniform*.

*** *Estimates, and Cards for Self-Measurement forwarded Post-free.*

Gold Laces, Sword and Shoulder Belts, Swords, Cocked Hats, Chacos, &c., for Officers of all ranks.

In their

Outfitting Department

will be found every requisite that the Climate of this Country renders necessary, to be worn, viz.:—

Merino Lambs' Wool, and India Gauze Under-Vests, and Pants.

Cotton, Thread, Merino, and Lambs' Wool Socks.

Neckties, Scarves, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Long Cloth Shirts, and Shirt Collars, in every shape.

Calfskin Boots, with Elastic Sides.

Strong Walking and Shooting Boots.

Patent Leather Boots and Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing.

Of all sizes, always on hand, made in the best possible manner.

Overland Trunks.

Railway Companions, Carpet Bags, and Rugs.

Their

Hat Department

contains all the recent *Novelties* in *Hats* or *Caps* as well as the *Air Chamber Helmets*, and *Shooting Hats*.

The New Staff Corps Helmet.

Extract from G. O. 18th August 1862, No. 855.

"His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pugree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted."

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

THE NEW GLOVE !!!

Received this day a large stock of the

Casimir Gloves

which are now universally worn in London and Paris, being equal in appearance, more durable, and softer than KID.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 30th December, 1862.

KID GLOVES !!!

New Stock just received.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 30th December, 1862.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (the Duke of Saxe Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.

The Great Exhibition Music Book, containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Monday, 19th January 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 15/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	218 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paidup.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	35 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 ex divid.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	2 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	15 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	53 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	105 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	81 premium.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,800 p. sh. pm
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockjee Pettit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	150 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	[illegible] disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jatur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 109	Rs. 15,000.
[illegible] Co.	4,000	...	Rs. [illegible] disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 96
,, Loan 1835-36 }
,, Loan 1842-43 } 94½
,, Loan 1854-55 }
New Five per Cent. Loan 104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-3
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five Franc Pieces	,,	205
Bar Silver	,,	106¼ to 106⅜
Gold Leaf	,,	15-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) .... £4 0s. 0d. to £4 10s. 0d.
,, (Seed) .... £2 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) .... £3 12s. 6d. to £4 0s. 0d.
,, (Seed) .... £3 0s. 0d.
To China }
To Clyde } No enquiry.
To Hull }
To Calcutta and back .... Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (17th January 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	375 to 380
Old Surat	,,	385 to 395
Old Dhollera, and Bhownuggur	,,	390 to 400
Old Oomravuttee	,,	355 to 360
Old Compta	,,	408 to 410
Old Dharwar Sawginned	,,	520 to 522
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	350 to 355
Old Varaval	,,	345 to 350
Khandeish	,,	340 to 345
Old Poratchee	,,	360 to 365
Old Accote	,,	380 to 385
Old Mangalore	,,	360 to 365

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,485 to 1,490.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6-3 to 6-4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	7-6 to 7-8
Gingelly mixed (Black		32 to 33
and White)	,,	36 to 38
Niger	,,	27 to 28

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	......	2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
,, 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	,,
,, 3	do.	2s. 0d.	,,
,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
,, On demand		1s. 11⅜d.	,,
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		1s. 11½d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months .... 3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent. R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 19th Dec. 1862. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
London..........The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
Liverpool ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	....	2s. 0½	per Rupee.
4 do.	....	2s. 0¼	do.
3 do.	....	2s. 0	do.
2 do.	....	1s. 11¾	do.
1 do.	....	1s. 11½	do.
On demand	....	1s. 11⅜	do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negotiate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	℔ cent ℔ anm.			
do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.
do. 1	do.	do.	3	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 1st January 1863. Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Paid-up Capital—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000).
Reserve Fund Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000).
Head Office—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
Agencies at Calcutta, Shanghai and Bourbon (Reunion).
London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro & Son.

THE Bombay Agency will commence its operations on the 1st proximo.

Drafts and Letters of Credit granted on the Head Office, Agencies and Correspondents.

Full particulars respecting Discounts, Loans, Deposits, &c. will be published in due course; meanwhile further information may be obtained from the undersigned between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. at Messrs. J. N. Wadia's Sons & Co. 5, Bhorah Bazaar.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	....	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.	
,, 4	do.	....	2s. 0¼d.	do.
,, 3	do.	....	2s. 0½d.	do.
,, 2	do.	....	2s. 0¼d.	do.
,, 1	do.	....	2s. 0d.	do.
,, on demand		}		
On Scotland	do.	}	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	}		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight			1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe			1s. 11½d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...... Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 14th December 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0½d. per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d.	,,
3 Do.	at 2s.	0d.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s.	11½d.	,,
Sight	at 1s.	11⅜d.	,,

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
December 19th, 1862. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Established in India 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Head Office .... London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburg and Sydney.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Laks of Rupees.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

The London & Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Ireland (and Branches).

The Bombay Branch, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	....	2s. 0½d.
,, 4 months' sight	....	2s. 0¼d.
,, 3 months' sight	....	2s. 0d.
,, 2 months' sight	....	1s. 11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight	....	1s. 11½d.
On demand	}	
On Scotland	}	1s. 11⅜d.
On Ireland	}	
Circular Notes	....	1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

"Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, December 19th 1862. Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months .... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. .... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

Cash Credits.

On Government Securities .... 8 per cent.
On other Securities .... 9 do.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee	
Ditto 3 ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Ditto 2 ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Ditto 1 ditto	1s. 11⅜d.	do.	
Ditto on demand	1s. 11¼d.	do.	

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 18th December 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and no exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 18th Dec. 1862. Manager.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Jan. 17	Witch of the Wave	Bramhall	Calcutta 24 Dec.
18	Wasp	Storey	Liverpool 10 Sept.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Kurrachee 14 Jan.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 17 Jan.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
Jan. 17	Flying Venus	Wittecombe	Liverpool.
	Dalhousie (s)	Pengelley	Aden.
	Diana	Bergestrom	Cochin.
	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat.
18	Countess of Elgin	Stretton	Calcutta.
	Peri	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. S. Denso; a gentleman, and 20 natives.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Malcolmson; Colonel Fisher; Captain Day; Mr. Browne; Mr. J. B. Scott; Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee; Mr. Eduljee Shapoorjee; Mr. Cumroodin Tyebjee; Mr. Soojawoodin Tyebjee, and 133 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Flying Venus*, to Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Yetes; Mr. Joseph; and Master Lickie.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, to Surat.—205 natives.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, to Surat.—126 natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Ship *Sailors Prince*, for St. Helena.
Ship *Sea Lion*, for Moulmein.
Ship *Early Dawn*, for Queens Town.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Calcutta.

Ship *Maria Grey*.—2 casks Tobacco, 2,313 bags Rice, 3 395 bags Sugar, 29 bales Shirtings, 334 packages Gunny Bags, 1 cask Pickles, 1 box Platedware, 997 bales Jute, 18 cases Silk Piece Goods, 225 bales Cotton.

From London.

Ship *Duke of Northumberland*.—20 cases Lucifers, 143 cases Wine, 1 carriage, 50 cases Copper Sheaths, 9 cases Merchandise, and some packages of goods, and Bailma's Materials.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Saturday, 17th January 1863.

For London

Daniel Rankin.—47 bales Cotton, 164½ cwt., Volkart Brothers; 250 bales Cotton, 750 cwt., Trecumjee Velljee and Co.; 50 cases Olibanum, 107 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

City of Carlisle.—47 cases Olibanum, 100½ cwt., Dossa Damjee; 782 bundles Coir Yarn, 90 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

Her Majesty.—150 bags Linseed, 225 cwt., Siveram Jugjeevan; 14 bags Linseed, 21 cwt., Bhugwanjee Anundjee.

Star of India.—3 boxes Bombay Furniture; 1 box China Cups and Saucers, Jaffer Sulamon.

For Liverpool.

Lord Brougham.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., John Tanner and Co.

Indian Queen.—65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Nursy Vundravun; 32 bales Wool, 96 cwt., Khatesy Dhurumsy; 81 bales Cotton, 283½ cwt., Doongersy Chuttoor; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Dhurumsy Jewa.

Coromandel.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Pranjeevun Nagjee; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Jeatha Ludha.

Rosalie.—Loose Hemp, 100 cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha.

Clyde.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

Natolia.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Chuttoorbhoy Assaria.

Harmonides.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

Belgravia.—100 bales Wool, 325 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., J. Nemchund; 26 bales Cotton, 91 cwt., Mooljee Morarjee.

Richard Cobden.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Bomanjee and Cursetjee Krany.

Delhi.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Poonsey Velljee; 260 bales Cotton, 910 Jeatha Ludha; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee.

Protector.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.; 51 bales Wool, 168½ cwt., Jacob Savoo and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Wagjee Natha; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Goculdass Virchund; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Ruttonjee Byramshaw.

Palinurus.—5 half bales Cotton, 8½ cwt., Malljee Sewjee; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Malljee Sewjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Khatesy Sewjee.

Fanny Forsyth.—43 bales Cotton, 150½ cwt., Bachordass Ambirdass; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., C. Macdonald and Co.; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Khoobchund Bhagchund; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Bhanjee Morarjee and Chuttoor Ramjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Morarjee Jadewjee; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ Merwanjee Nusserwanjee; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Rowjee and Bhanjee Morarjee.

For Havre.

Agincourt.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Megjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 110 bales Cotlon, 385 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

For Queens Town.

Early Dawn.—250 bales Cotton, 750 cwt., Trecumjee Velljee and Co.

For Cape of Good Hope.

Ellesmere.—1 case Mango Pickles and Chutney; 10 bags Cottonseed, Peel Cassels and Co.

For Amhurst.

Sea Lion.—15 boxes Country Soap, 9 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs., G. Burstall and Co.

For Saint Helena.

Sailor Prince.—500 bags Linseed, 750 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
*204 Assyria, (paddle), ...
*946 Auckland, (paddle), ... Bombay
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Searle ... ... Bombay.
*420 Clive, 14 (sloop), ... Advertised for sale.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley... Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb ... ... River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew ... Aden and Suez.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley ... Aden.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belen... Bombay.
274 Ethersey, (flat), ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ... Bombay.
*1450 Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Sconce ... ... Aden.
90 Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... ... Persian Gulf.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda... Bombay.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood ... Kurrachee.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... Gwyn.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner... ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
49 Neroudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
*204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ... Bombay.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), Searle ... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur (screw), Brazier ... Bengal Public Works' Department.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ... River Indus.
*960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Aden.
610 Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle) Jones. River Indus.
49 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine) ... ... Bombay.
*705 Victoria, 4 (paddle) ... ... Kurrachee.
1903 Zenobia, 9 (paddle) Adams... ... Bombay.
* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

For London.

731 Brandon, Silly—Cama & Co. (c. l. Jan. 3)
815 City of Carlisle, Pentrieth—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
1192 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 3)
1047 Daniel Rankin, Miller—Grey & Co. (c. l. Dec. 27)
1112 Her Majesty, Brewer—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. [illegible])
1044 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.
1064 [illegible]—Wallace & Co.

For Liverpool.

1324 Belgravia, R. Peaticoat—Lyon Brothers. (c. l. Nov. 21)
1239 Cimber, Coppernoldt—Martin, Young & Co.
783 Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
766 Coromandel, Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Jan.2)
577 Delhi, J. Howard—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan 13)
1094 Elizabeth Fry—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 8)
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Sitten—E. Bates and Co. (c. l. Dec 19)
1546 Harmonides, R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee. (c. l. Dec. 23)
324 Hyacinth, Farline—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
952 Indian Queen, Jago—Lawrence and Co. (c.l. Dec. 17.)
611 Kildare, Wetherington—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 8)
710 Kurrachee, J. Clarke—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Dec. 19)
1242 Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. Nov. 3)
1104 Malakoff, A. Harris—John, Glover & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
650 Margaret Kerr, Galloway—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1075 Natolia, C. Butler—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 12)
1082 Palinurus—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 5)
1272 Protector, Clarke—D. Merwanjee & Co. (c. l. Dec. 26)
876 Queen of England—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 8)
461 Richard Cobden, Randall—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 13)
810 Rosalie Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 30)
620 Shakespear, Anderson—S. Tyebjee & Co.
986 Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Nov. 28)
1761 Sailor Prince, Wise—Stearns Hobart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 17)
1194 Tasmanian, Attridge—N. Macdonald & Co.
1320 Uncas, Boag—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)

For Aden & Suez.

1102 La Japan (s), M. Laportire.

For Aden.

300 Judul Bary, Nacoda. (c. l. Jan. 8)
1102 LaFayette, Nacoda. (c. l. Jan. 16)

For Juddah.

364 Teazer, Profuns, H. E. Joosub & Co. (c. l. Jan. 12)

For Channel.

519 Early Dawn, Norrie—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 17)

For Havre.

630 Agincourt—Campbell, Mitchell & Co. (c. l. Jan. 7)
826 Eloisa, E. Philpot—D. H. Cama & Co.

For Calcutta.

500 Bombay Merchant—Hirjee Aurot. (c. l. Jan. 3)
624 Fort William, Castle—Canjee Leladhur.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)
858 Shah Jehan—Hajee A. Noor Mahomed. (c. l. Jan. 6)

For Mauritius.

445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.
281 Welcome, Holland—G. Marshall.

For Moulmain.

562 Sea Lion, W. G. Alexander—D. B. Bramhall. (c. l. Jan. 17)

For Colsagurpatam.

450 Atiet Rahimon, Dallas—H. Abastor Cadoo. (c.l. Dec. 22)

For Malabar Coast.

204 Pary, Nacoda—Aboolruker Mapla. (c. l. Jan. 12)

For Cape of Good Hope.

170 Ellesmere, Anderson. (c. l. Jan. 6)

For Batavia.

400 Music, J. Klein.

Not fixed.

612 Alexandre Baring, Ballamlme—Haj. Md. Sedick.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo. (in Dock)
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
Barade de Lazareen (s), L. Antonio.
277 Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.
Bombay Merchant, Nacoda.
1300 Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co
534 Bushire Merchant, G. H. Jones—H. A. S. H. Cadoo.
558 Duke of Northumberland, Brown—John Tanner & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. J. J. and Co.
636 Euphemus, Shepherd—Hajee Esmal Adom.
745 Faiz Allum, Stafford—Candass Narrondass.
482 Faiz Robanee, Hugon—H. J. N. Mahomed.
605 Futtay Allum, Shearle—H. Jacob H. Joosub.
477 Good Success, MacGragor—R. J. J. and Co.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
345 Inspector, Nacoda.
574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, H. Parker—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
Japan, Handerson—Hajee Mohmed Sidick.
369 Juddal Maumon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.
304 Lizzi Bless, Pearson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
377 Margaret Jane, Bousted—D. Sassoon & Co.
624 Maria Grey, Jones—Aga Mohmed Tuckey.
659 Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Leladhur.
109 Nasarool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Habib.
473 Pioneer (s), W. B. Mason.
891 Prince of Wales, Winckler.
559 Punjaub, Taylor—H. E. Habib.
800 Regina, J. F. Browne—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
Severn (s.), Moutrisor.
579 Shaw Allum, H. C. Fullock—H. A. N. Mahomed.
1185 Shaw Allum, J. Clark—F. M. Essa & Co.
498 Shaw Allum, C. Ricker—H. S. Jaffer.
411 Scindian (s) T. Morrison—B. S. N. Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1600 Emeu, D. Rennoldson.
1200 Jeddo, G. P. Browne.
1200 Orissa, A. Parish.
1609 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up)
1200 Singapore, Grainger.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

For London.

738 Akbar, Pizzey—Finlay & Co.
393 Helen Marrow, Mather—Fleming & Co.
1171 Epaminondas, Heasley—T. Lidbetter & Co.

For Marseilles.

783 Victoria, Sanderson—Captain.
513 General Havelock, Spowart—D. Cursetjee & Co.

For Colombo.

682 Velocity, Sinclair—Fleming & Co.

For Maulmain.

785 Minnehaha, Henderson—McIver & Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of Jan. 7, announced the arrivals of the Barque *Progress*, Harrison, from Moulmein 20th Dec., Ship *Fathe Shah Allum*, Michael, from Mauritius 17th Nov., Ship *Myrtle*, Warden, from Adelaide 9th Nov., Steamer *Rangoon*, Lowen, from Moulmein 29th Dec.; touched at Rangoon 1st, Akyab 4th, and Chittagong 5th, Ships *Eranee* and *Albatross*.

The telegraph of Jan. 8, announced the arrivals of the Ship *Western Empire*, Atkinson, from Liverpool 3rd September, Steamer *Feroze*.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—January 17.

Annesley, Major J. T., Staff Corps, on duty, from Tanna.

DEPARTURES.—January 17.

Manson, Lieut. W., Engineers, on duty, to Mhar.
Grant, Lieut. M., 33rd Regt., on duty, to Dapoolee.
Probyn, Captain O., Khandeish Corps, on duty, to Khandeish.
Penny, Surgeon Major H. J., 2nd Madras L. C., to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Annesley, Major J. T., Staff Corps, on duty, to Panwell.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Saturday, 17th January 1863.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. The weekly Committee of Survey, for the ensuing week will be composed as follows:—

President.—Captain Stapleton, 33rd Regt.

Members.—One Subaltern, 18th Regt. N. I., and Quarter Master 21st Regt. N. I.

Bombay, Sunday, 18th January 1863.

The 18th Regt. N.I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 16th Jan. 1863.

Assistant Surgeon G. F. Browne, is posted to the 26th Regt. N. I., and directed to join the Detachment of that Regiment proceeding to Kolapore.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 1192, of the 11th December last, Assistant Surgeon Burrows, received charge of the Cavalry and Infantry Escorts with the Commander-in-Chief on the 22nd idem.

BENGAL.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Camp Jukowlee, 24th Dec. 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the following General Order which was issued to the Regiments of Her Majesty's British Army on the 23rd instant, be published to Her Majesty's Indian Forces:—

"GENERAL ORDER.

Calcutta, 23rd December 1862.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Hazareebaugh on Friday, the 24th of October 1862, Private Andrew McIlroy, No. 788, of the 77th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—1. That he, Andrew McIlroy, on the 30th days of August, 1862, at Hazareebaugh (he being then and there a Soldier serving in India at a distance of upwards of one hundred and twenty English miles from the Presidency of Fort William) did cause the death of Shaick Tenee, by doing an act with the intention of causing such bodily injury as was likely to cause death, that is to say, discharging at the said Shaick Tenee a rifle loaded with gunpowder and a leaden bullet and thereby committing culpable homicide amounting to murder; inasmuch as he, Andrew McIlroy, committed such act as aforesaid, with the intention of causing bodily injury to the said Shaick Tenee, and the bodily injury intended to be inflicted was sufficient, in the ordinary course of nature, to cause death; and he, Andrew McIlroy caused the death of the said Shaick Tenee, not whilst deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation of any person or by mistake or accident; nor in the exercise, in good faith, of the right of private defence of person or property; nor did he, being a public servant, nor aiding a public servant, acting for the advancement of public justice, cause the death of the said Shaick Tenee; nor did he so cause the death of the said Shaick Tenee without premeditation, in a sudden fight, in the heat of passion, upon a sudden quarrel, and without his, Andrew McIlroy's, having taken undue advantage or acted in a cruel, or unusual manner; nor did the said Shaick Tenee suffer death, or take the risk of death with his own consent.

2. That he, Andrew McIlroy, on the 30th day of August, 1862, at Hazareebaugh, (he being then and there a Soldier serving in India at a distance of upwards of one hundred and twenty English miles from the Presidency of Fort William) did cause the death of Shaick Tenee, by doing an act, that is to say, discharging at the said Shaick Tenee, a rifle loaded with gunpowder and a leaden bullet, with the knowledge that he, Andrew McIlroy, was likely, by such act, to cause the death of the said Shaick Tenee, and thereby committed culpable homicide.

Finding.—The Court finds the prisoner, Private Andrew McIlroy, No. 788, of the 77th Regiment of Foot, guilty of the first charge brought against him, but not guilty and acquitted of the second charge brought against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Private Andrew McIlroy, No. 788, of the 77th Regiment of Foot, to be hanged by the neck till he be dead.

J. Gordon, Lieut. Col., President.

Hazareebaugh, 27th October 1862.

Approved and confirmed.
Hugh Rose, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Agra, 14th November 1862.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council concurs in the confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the sentence of death passed upon Private Andrew McIlroy, of Her Majesty's 77th Regiment of Foot, and in the said sentence being carried into execution. H. W. Norman, Lieut. Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, 29th November 1862.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The sentence of the General Court Martial on the trial of Private Andrew McIlroy, of the 77th Regiment of Foot, is to be carried into execution in the presence of the whole of the Troops at Allahabad to be paraded for the purpose, according to instructions which will be transmitted to the Officer commanding the Allahabad Brigade.

This order is to be read at the head of every Regiment and Detachment, and afterwards at the head of every Troop or Company of Her Majesty's British Army serving in India.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. Haythorne, Colonel,
Adjutant General H. M.'s British Forces in India.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. B. Johnson, Lieut. Colonel,
Officiating Adjutant General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Camp Jhansie, 13th December 1862.

With the sanction of Government, the following Orders are issued regarding Punkahs and Tatties for Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Chapels used by Troops:—

Chapels which are the property of Government, but not those which are rented, will be furnished with Punkahs and Tatties at the public expense under the rules obtaing for the provision of such articles in Barracks.

Punkah-pullers and Coolies to water the Tatties are to be provided from the Regimental establishments during the attendance of British Soldiers at Divine Service, whether the Chapels are the property of, or are rented by, Government.

Head Quarters, Camp Jhansie, 15th December 1862.

In continuation of the G. O. of the 20th May and 17th October last, and under authority from Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that in future whenever Officers are sent on duty to stations other than their own, at the public expense, and where the necessity for such a measure is *clearly unquestionable*, and therefore not of a nature to require His Excellency's special recommendation, extracts of the divisional or station orders issued in consequence are to be forwarded *direct* to the Controller of Military Finance for disposal; accompanied always by a distinct explanation of the grounds on which the orders were issued.

Under instructions from Government it is notified that, whenever any work of a nature to be properly undertaken by the Executive Engineer of a Station is required, such for instance as keeping roads or drains in repair, that Officer, and not the Barrack Master, is to be directed to execute it; should however the work not be of that nature, or the Executive Engineer decline to perform it under departmental regulations the same should be clearly stated in the station order, to prevent, as far as possible, subsequent references on the subject when the bill is submitted for adjustment.

Head Quarters, Camp Jhansie, 18th December 1862.

In view to providing European Troops with good drinking water, Government has been pleased to sanction the issue of Filters, constructed of Ghurras, partially filled with sand and charcoal, resting on wooden or bamboo stands, to the extent of 4 per Company or Troop Barrack, and for Barracks for married men in proportion.

2. The stands are to be constructed of bamboo, or wood, at as little expense as possible, the maximum sum allowed for each, having been fixed by Government at four rupees eight annas.

(*From the Calcutta Government Gazette.*)

Under the provision of Section XXXIII. of Act X. of 1862, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from Stamp Duty copies of final sentenced or orders passed by Criminal Courts, which parties desirous of appealing from such sentences or orders are required by Section 416 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to file with their petition of appeal, provided that the party who is desirous of appealing is in confinement under the operation of the sentence or order at the time that he applies for a copy of the same.

Lieutenant C. K. M. Walter, Officiating Political Agent at Bhurtpore, is confirmed in that appointment from the 24th ultimo, the date on which it was vacated by Lieutenant-Colonel Bouverie.

The following Extract from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 186 of 1862, dated the 31st October, is published for general information:—

Para. 10.—When a Member of either the Covenanted or Uncovenated Serviceis permitted by the Authorities in this country to return to duty by a particular Vessel, of which you will be duly advised, it is equivalent to granting him an extension of leave until the arrival of that Vessel in India.

Letter dated 24th July 1862, No. 108.

Mr. J. L. Lushington, Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces, to officiate as Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Madras, until the return of Mr. F. Lushington, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Hudson, Fourth Assistant Auditor-General o India, to act as Auditor and Accountant at Mysore until further orders.

Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee, Assistant Civil Pay-Master, Fort William, to act as Fourth Assistant Auditor-General durding the absence of Mr. Hudson, or until further orders.

Mr. R. C. Tulloh, Chief Assistant to the Civil Pay-Master, Bengal, to act as Assistant Civil Pay-Master in the room of Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee, or until further orders.

Lieutenant A. D. Jennings, of the late 2nd European Cavalry, doing duty with the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, is allowed leave of absence, from the 15th December 1862 to the 14th February 1863, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for leave of absence, on sick certificate, to Europe, under the old Regulations.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the coming of age of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to give orders for the following Promotions in the Army, and appointments to the Most Honorable Order of the Bath:—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honorable Order, viz.:—

General Henry George Andrew Taylor, C. B., Madras Army.
General Alexander Lindsay, C.B., Bengal Army.
Lieutenant-General John Low, C.B., Madras Army.
Lieutenant-General David Capon, C.B., Bombay Army.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 17th January 1863.

The Officers and Crew of the *Coromandel*, are to be haulked on board the *Ajdaha* while the *Coromandel* is in Dock.

Mr. M. F. Ingle, Captain's Clerk, of the *Ajdaha*, is allowed six month's leave in India, under the Government Resolution No. 587, of the 15th July last.

Military Movements.

The 1st battalion of H. M's. 13th L. I., *en route* from Gwalior to the Presidency, to relieve H. M's. 92nd Highlanders, about to embark for England, were to arrive at Benares yesterday by bullock-train, and to collect and halt at that station till the 12th, when they will continue their progress to Calcutta by the railway.

The first portion of the 92nd Highlanders, with regimental head-quarters, will leave for England in the *Middlesex* on or about the 15th and the remainder in the *Surrey* a few days after. The regiment is over five hundred strong.—*Calcutta Englishman, Jan.* 10.

Letters to the Editor.

THE MHYJEE FAIR.

Sir,—In a leader on the subject of the Mhyjee Fair in a recent issue of your paper, you have some severe strictures on the Nizam of Hyderabad for having interdicted the exportation of grain from his territory. You attribute this measure to caprice, if not to actual malice, but as I am sure you would not intentionally mislead the public, especially in a matter involving the political acts of a Prince occupying the position which the Nizam does towards the British Government, I trust you will allow me to say a few words in explanation of this measure of the Nizam's Government.

It is not true that scarcity was not apprehended in the Nizam's country. The price of grain was rising rapidly, and the Nizam's Government perceived clearly that if the measure in question was not resorted to immediately, a scarcity, approaching to famine, would be the inevitable consequence; and the result has justified its foresight, for the price of grain, and other necessaries of life has risen fearfully of late,—at least fifty per cent. and in some instances even 100 per cent,—and the sufferings entailed on the poorer class of people in consequence is great. This is the present state of matters, notwithstanding the restrictive measure which forms the subject of your animadversion. What it would have been in the absence of it, is more easily imagined than described. The Nizam's country can expect no succour from the surrounding British territory, whose wants are barely met by the produce of their own fields, and the substitution of cotton, linseed, and other articles of exportation, for grain, in many parts of the country, renders any expectation of this kind more hopeless than ever. Whatever the principles of free trade may be, they cannot supersede the first law of nature, self-preservation, and that the Nizam's Government has acted wisely, and as a paternal Government ought to act in the present aspect of affairs is, I think, indisputable.

I hear the minister contemplates the abolition of all duties on grain, which will in some degree alleviate the prevailing distress.—Yours faithfully, [illegible]
Hyderabad, 13th January 1863.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Madras, on the 10th January, the wife of Charles Murray, Esq., of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 6th January, the wife of Captain E. Tierney, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 6th January, by the Rev. J. Cave Browne, John Miller Mitchell, Esq., of Markinch, Fifeshire, N. B., to Kate, eldest daughter of the late Robert Clough, Esq., of London.

At St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 31st Dec. 1862, by the Rev. J. Cave Brown, M.A., W. T. Lindsay, B.A., Cantab, to Emily, only daughter of the late Ewing Bailie, Esq., of Belfast.

At St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 7th January, by the Rev. A. Spry, B.A., Charles Fortescue Worsley, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Caroline Jane, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel F. D. Atkinson, Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATH.

At Sandheads, on the 6th January E. A. Wright, Esq., of Calcutta, late of Ballyshannon, County of Cork.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "JEDDO," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 7 o'clock A.M.

An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:

Viâ Marseilles.		Viâ Southampton.
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
,, ½ ,,	,, 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
,, ¾ ,,	,, 0 14 0	
,, 1 ,,	,, 1 0 0	,, 0 8 0
,, 2 ,,	,, 2 0 0	,, 1 0 0

ADEN MAILS.

The Mails for Aden per steamer Coromandel, will be closed on SATURDAY next, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M.

Letters &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

As the Overland steamer from Calcutta is not expected to reach Aden before the 28th Idem Overland Packets will be made and the opportunity availed of to send them to Aden for transfer there to the Calcutta steamer. Letters for Aden will be liable to Indian inland postage, those for places beyond, to the usual Overland rates.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on th 29th January.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

CINDE MAILS.

Mails for Kurrachee, Scinde, per Steamer "Coringa," will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1863.

To Suez and England			To Galle and China.			
January	28th		January		29th	
February	13th	28th	February		14th	
March	13th	28th	March	1st	14th	29th
April	13th	28th	April		14th	29th
May	13th	24th	May		14th	29th
June	9th	24th	June		14th	29th
July	9th	24th	July		14th	29th
August	9th	24th	August		14th	29th
September	9th	28th	September		14th	29th
October	13th	28th	October		14th	29th
November	13th	28th	November		14th	29th
December	13th	28th	December		14th	29th

N. B.—The Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on the above dates at 10 A.M.

CALENDAR—JANUARY 1863.

New Moon .... Monday 19d. 8h. 52-8m. P.M.
irst Quarter .... Monday 26d. 9h. 44-7m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
		[A.M.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	19	Mars rises at 11h 54m	6 38	5 44	10 29	10 57	Date 10th Jan. Time—8h. 0m. 0s.
Tues.	20	Fabian.	6 38	5 45	11 23	11 48	
Wed.	21	Agnes.	6 38	5 46	0 11	0 35	
Thur.	22	Vincent, Mart.	6 38	5 46	0 58	1 18	
Fri.	23	Vincent.	6 37	5 47	1 40	2 2	
Sat.	24	Daybreak at 5h. 20m	6 37	5 47	2 22	2 41	
Sun.	25	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.	6 37	5 48	3 1	3 21	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 19th.—James Watt born, 1736.—Aden captured by the English, 1839.
Tuesday 20th.—Jamaica Assembly first met, 1664.
Wednesday 21st.—Australia colonised, 1788.—Bartolini, the sculptor, died, 1850.—Battle of Goojerat, 1850.
Thursday 22nd.—Byron born, 1783.—Surrender of Mooltan 1849.
Friday 23rd.—Pitt died, 1806.—Duke of Kent died, 1820.—Commercial Treaty between France and England signed, 1860.
Saturday 24th.—Frederick the Great born, 1712.—Fox, born 1749.
Sunday 25th.—Shah Allum defeated at Patna, 1761.—The Burns Centenary, 1859.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 17th Jan.

From Kurrachee to Luckmeedass Chunjee, Ahmedabad to Bulakee Pranjeevun Kursan Mamadavee, Poona to Morojee Risuajee, Vingorla to Govurdhundass Kara Barkote Bardea Gullee.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

Aden	Jan	8	Kurrachee	Jan	9
Agra	Jan	6	Lahore	Jan	3
Allahabad	Jan	5	London	Dec	18
Australia	Nov	26	Mauritius	Nov	12
Alexandria	Dec	25	Madras	Jan	13
Bangalore	Jan	9	Malta	Dec	24
Cochin	Jan	3	Meerut	Jan	9
Calcutta	Jan	10	Oudh	Dec	23
Cape	Nov	27	Punjaub	Jan	3
Ceylon	Dec	17	Penang	Dec	24
Delhi	Jan	2	Rangoon	Dec	31
France	Dec	20	Suez	Dec	28
Hongkong	Dec	15	Singapore	Dec	22

THE Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1863.

We have read the Report of the Christian Conference at Lahore and the comments of some of our contemporaries thereon with considerable interest. We see nothing to regret in the fact that matters have been discussed there, which were all along well known, and abundantly commented on, both in the native and European community. But we think it very much to be regretted that there should have been any member of the Conference so weak minded or injudicious as to attempt to prevent the discussion of the alleged grievances of the native converts. This untoward episode put the missionaries in a position which the really sensible men among them must have been ashamed of; and they were doubtless thankful to Sir Herbert Edwards for coming vigorously to their help, and successfully moving that all should have free scope to unburden themselves of their grievances. Attempting to stifle a complaint is the silliest course, even in a worldly point of view, that can be taken with it by any except perhaps those who possess despotic power. And where men desire to "do justly and live honestly towards all men," converts included, the happiest thing that can befal them with regard to a grievance supposed or alleged, is to have it clearly defined. If they are wise they will have a wholesome dread of whispered complaints aud smouldering grievances.

In the Punjab as elsewhere the gospel net it appears, has "gathered of every kind both bad and good." This has from the beginning been the grand source of all the difficulties, scandals and anomalies in the Christian church; but for this state of things missionaries and pastors, to whom it appertains not to know the heart, may be blameless. In the present instance, however, blame is ascribed to them, if not by the converts, at least by the public and the press. They are accused of a craving for anything in the shape of a convert, and a willingness to accept as good, what Christians not thus influenced, see to be unmistakably bad. If it be so, they have, like fallible men, yielded to a temptation which as we have seen from the Reports of various missionary bodies has been brought to bear upon them for some years past with increasing strength. The ruling principle of the commercial world has been gradually supplanting, in Missionary Societies, the scriptural principle that in the gospel field man can only plant and water, and having done so, has fulfilled his work, and has no responsibility in connection with the result. The principles of political economy have taken a strong hold on Christian churches, and we see in almost all of them a determination to have a return in the shape of converts for all the money expended on missionaries. In the Church as in the world, money must now accomplish all things. We remember a few years ago seeing a calculation which had been made by a zealous promoter of missions shewing what would be the cost, according to the average *expenditure* and *returns* for a given period, of converting the whole world. We regard as entirely in accordance with this spirit, the system now adopted by certain churches or societies of requiring their missionaries to make periodical returns of the number of converts they have baptized. Forty or fifty years ago, when the few missions which existed were in their initiatory state, such a measure, although indicating something of the spirit that led David to number the people, might have been harmless enough in its operation. But now the circumstances are widely different. In every christian community that sends missions to the heathen world, we find that reports of success achieved, or strongly worded anticipations of success immediately expected, are the principal means employed to keep up an interest in Missions, and sustain the rate of contributions. Indeed, it is to be feared that the christian public at home are now so accustomed to this kind of stimulant, that were it not supplied, the existing rate of contributions could not be sustained. In these circumstances, missionaries knowing how much has come to be dependent on favorable reports cannot but feel as if such were expected of them, when they are periodically required to fill up returns specifying the numbers they have baptized during a given period, and the number they have actually on hand. Those who have to contend against the weakening influence of large *love of approbation* must have great difficulty in writing "none." They are most certainly thus brought under a *temptation* to accept as converts, individuals of whose conversion they have no satisfactory evidence. That those who yield to the temptation thus to swell their lists of nominal converts and thereby cater to a vitiated public taste, have abundant opportunity of doing so is asserted by both the Native and European missionaries. Poor outcastes who can loose nothing, but may gain in status, ease and emoluments by becoming members of a christian community may everywhere be obtained, plentifully, if nothing more be required in them than a certain amount of knowledge of christian doctrine, and the abstaining during a probationary period from open immorality. In one of the communications from Lahore we find the following statement: "It seemed to be "pretty clearly established, that no inconsider-"able number of the so-called converts "embraced Christianity simply in expectation "of obtaining a larger quantity of loaves and "fishes than had hitherto fallen to their lot." That such should become as thorns in the sides of the missionaries is inevitable; and those of them who were baptized merely on the ground of their having acquired some knowledge of Christian doctrine and not having been known during the time they were acquiring it to be guilty of open immorality, have good ground of complaint against those who thus helped them into a false position. The latter, however, are not alone to blame. We do not palliate their offence. It is one by which christianity is scandalized, and its progress obstructed, more than by all the efforts of its enemies. But we consider the missionaries to be not more blameworthy than those who lay them under a temptation thus to multiply mere nominal converts. The temptation may not be felt by men possessed of much moral courage, and constitutionally little liable to be influenced by a regard to the favorable opinion of their follow-men, but it is not light to those of a different character. Weak they doubtless are, and such moral weakness we do not defend; but putting "a stumbling block" and "an occasion to fall" in their way is not the conduct enjoined by the Bible towards *weak brethren*. Persons thus improperly baptized complain that they are not treated at all with the same kindness and consideration which were shewn to them before their baptism. Doubtless they are not, and we have no great sympathy with them in their disappointment. We admit, however, that injury has been done to them, and as far as may be practicable, it ought in justice to be remedied. They have been helped out of their proper position as members of their own community where they were under that most merciful law imposed on fallen man, of having to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow; and it is a mere aggravation of this wrong to keep them as retainers on a mission establishment which they can only injure, and to exhibit displeasure and dissatisfaction towards them because they are what they have always manifestly been, unconverted men, in no material respect different from their heathen connections. Whatever may be necessary, ought to be done to put them again in a position of dependance upon honest labour for their daily bread. The too prevalent practice of supporting unintellectual persons from the lower grades of society such as these generally are, in vice-fostering indolence during the years in which they should be acquiring some honest handicraft, under the pretence of their going on with their education cannot be too strongly reprobated. If they have learned to read the Bible in their own tongue their further education ought to be that of learning to work with their hands for their daily bread. On this point we have greater confidence in the judgment of layman than in that of missionaries; and we were glad to see that there were in the Lahore Conference such clear headed sensible laymen as Mr. McLeod, and Sir Herbert Edwards, to deal with such an important practical subject.

There are doubtless many improper characters in native congregations for whose admission the missionaries are not to blame. Some such are children of converts. Others have deceived both themselves and the missionaries. And some, under no delusion themselves, have played their part so skilfully as to have thoroughly deceived honest unsuspicious men, not perhaps possessed of much discernment of character. In connection with all these, missionaries deserve not blame but sympathy, and aid. But they need not be surprised if they receive neither, while they keep them as retainers in mission establishments or do anything to prevent them from realizing the necessity of earning their bread by honest labour in their own proper sphere. We rejoice that such an opportunity was afforded as the Conference at Lahore for sensible christian men to utter their sentiments on this important subject in such a way as to ensure their being heard not only in this country but at home.

We shall recur to this subject for the purpose of noticing the complaints against the missionaries of those converts whose honesty and genuine christian character are beyond suspicion.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* understands that "Sir Barnes Peacock, Chief Justice of the High Court, has requested the Government of India to move the Secretary of State to sanction the appointment of an Extra Judge in the High Court, for a certain period, in addition to those already appointed, in order to work off the heavy file of arrears of the late Sudder Court."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

Madras, 17*th Jan.*, 1-6 P.M.

Steamer *Penang* sailed for Northern Ports and Calcutta.

Madras, 17*th Jan.*, 1-6 P.M.

Steamer *Queen of the South* sailed for Calcutta.

Galle, 17*th Jan.*, 1-6 P.M.

Steamer *Malta* sailed for Bombay.

Galle, 18*th Jan.*, 10-45 A.M.

Steamer *Columbian* from Bombay anchored.

Galle, 18*th Jan.*, 5-5 P.M.

Steamer *Bengal* sailed for Suez.

Pondicherry, 18*th Jan.*, 6-20 A.M.

Steamer [illegible] from Galle with Governor for Pondicherry anchored.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LOCAL.

The Rampart Committee.—There will be a meeting of the consultative committee for removing the Ramparts and other objects connected with that work, this afternoon, at three o'clock, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall. Gentlemen interested in the matter may attend.

Juvenile Improvement Library.—The tenth Annual General Meeting of the Library, will be held in the hall of the Robert Money Institution, Esplande, this evening at half-past seven o'clock, when those interested in the cause of native education are, requested to attend.

The Rev. R. Galbraith, M.A., has kindly consented to preside.

Alleged Breach of Contract.—The "Queen of the Seas."—Escombe and another v. Jarvis. (Before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn.)—This was an action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract in the shipment of 300 casks of Bass's bottled beer to Bombay. The defendant pleaded that the plaintiffs had exonerated him from performing the contract, and had allowed him to ship a portion of different beer. The plaintiffs are Shipbrokers, and in April, 1860, they contracted with the defendant to ship 300 casks of Bass's bottled ale in the *Queen of the Seas*, for Bombay, which the plaintiffs had chartered. On the vessel arriving at Bombay it was found that the beer was not all Bass's, and that a portion of the bottle bore the brands of "Abbott," and "Jarvis," and the ale was also in a bad condition. In the sale of the beer the plaintiffs sustained a considerable loss. They also claimed freight. The defence was that the plaintiffs knew that the defendant could not make up 300 casks of Bass's beer, and that the plaintiffs permitted the defendant to ship beer of another brand. The case had not concluded when this report left.—*Shipping Gazette, Dec.* 18.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 17th January 1863.

Broach.—Fine and calm.
Bulsar.—Cool and fine S.W.
Cannanore.—Fair, North. Ther. 79.
Cochin.—Fair. Ther. 81.
Galle.—Fine, light winds. Ther. 78.
Goa.—Cool, wind light from E.
Kolapore.—Fair, light N.E.
Madras.—Fine, N.E. Ther. 78.
Paumben.—Fine. Ther. 80.
Surat.—Cool and fair.

At 9 hours of the 18th January 1863.

Broach.—Fine and calm.
Bulsar.—Fair, W. light.
Cannanore.—Fair, S. Ther. 76.
Cochin.—Fair. Ther. 80.
Galle.—Calm and cloudy Ther. 79.
Goa.—Cool, light from E.
Kolapore.—Fair, light N.E.
Kurrachee.—Fine, N.E. moderate.
Madras.—Fine, N.E. Ther. 77.
Paumben.—Fine, strong N.W. winds. Ther. 81.
Surat.—Cool and fair.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—17th Jan. 1863.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Assault.—Charles Hood, seaman of the ship *Natolia*, was charged with assaulting Mr. Timothy Donoran, Chief Mate, of the said ship.

Mr. Timothy Donoran, sworn.—He is Chief Mate of the British ship *Natolia*. On Thursday last, some cargo was broached. About four days ago the prisoner used him indecent language, and said that he (prisoner) would drive a dagger through prosecutor's head. The prisoner was very furious and was going to strike the prisoner. He was quite violent in his manner.

The above statement was corroborated by the testimony of two other officers of the said ship.

The prisoner said in defence.—He never lifted his hand above his waist; he never threatened the Mate to take his life or any thing to that effect.

The Magistrate said that the prisoner behaved very badly with the Mate, and was very violent in his manner, and therefore sentenced him in the House of Correction with hard labour for eight weeks.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.)

Stealing a pillow and a handkerchief.—Moosa Toorah Ali, a Mahomedan, was brought up charged with stealing a pillow and a neck band, of the value of one rupee, the property of Rustomjee Jeewanjee.

The prosecutor Rustomjee Jeewanjee is a servant in the employ of a Parsee named Byramjee Pestonjee. On the 16th instant, at eight o'clock p.m., he went to sleep with his head on the pillow and the handkerchief round his head. On the morning of the 17th instant, the prosecutor awoke and saw the prisoner going away with the handkerchief in his hand, and the pillow under his arm. Immediately the witness called a Police Constable, and the prisoner was forthwith apprehended.

Police Constable No. 1771, and a Parsee, named Hormusjee Jamsetjee, corroborated the testimony of the prosecutor.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty. When he was questioned to state his defence, he said nothing.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for a period of one month.

Using indecent language.—Dewjee Akhy was charged with using abusive, indecent, and insulting words towards Coostna Nuga, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, on Friday the 16th instant.

On Friday last, at four o'clock p.m., the prosecutor and the prisoner went together to the Soobedar's house, who ordered the former to summon the latter before the police court. The prosecutor when passing on the road met the prisoner, who used very indecent language towards him, and threatened to punish him (the prosecutor) at the same time.

The above statement was corroborated, by a police peon.

The Magistrate found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and fined him two rupees.

Railway Penalty.—Bhana Gunesh, aged 28, a Hindoo, was charged with the offence of opening No. 6 gate on the G. I. P. Railway line.

A Police Sepoy, No. 52 stated, that about half-past two o'clock p.m. on Thursday, while the up-train was coming along by the gate which had been shut by the gateman, saw prisoner open the gate and run across the line. The train was not more than ten paces off.

Nenoo Ramjee stated, that the gateman had told the prisoner not to go across the line while the up-train was coming. The prisoner removed the bolt and opened the gate and went across, while the train was only ten spaces off.

The Magistrate fined the prisoner five rupees.

BOMBAY AUXILIARY TO THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, was held on Friday afternoon last, in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. On the proposition of Brigadier Liddell, the Hon'ble Mr. Hebbert occupied the chair. Amongst others we observed the Reverend Drs. Wilson, Fraser, and Mitchell; Rev. Messrs. Middelton, DuPort, New, Williamson, Colvin, Aitken, G. Deimler; Sir John Logan, Brigadier Liddell, Colonel Ballard, Lieut. Pengelly, I.N.; Messrs. Burgess, Kennelly, Hutchinson, Hingley, Hornsby, DeCunha, Lindsay, Vitters, &c. &c. The proceedings of the evening were opened with prayer by the Rev. R. Galbraith.

The Rev. W. Middleton, the Secretary of the Society, then the read Annual Report, of which the following is the principal part;—

The committee of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society in presenting their constituents with a report of their operations for the year 1862, desire to express their unfeigned gratitude to Almighty God for the continued prosperity of the work with which they have been entrusted.

Nor only to the year to which the present report must chiefly refer would the Committee invite the attention of the Society. This Auxiliary has now entered upon the fiftieth year of its existence; and throughout this long period have the same divine goodness and mercy been vouchsafed, and the same divine power for the furtherance of its operations been displayed, as it is our privilege to acknowledge for the year gone by.

Since the formation of this Auxiliary in 1813, it has experienced much at the hand of God which it would now gratefully recal to His praise. Much has likewise occurred to discourage those who, from time to time, have guided its affairs and sought to extend its operations. But the conviction that the work is of God, that it must prosper, and that when He sees fit, He will plead his own cause in this benighted land, has rendered all such sources of discouragement powerless for evil. Their presence, indeed, has shown, even more strikingly than their absence, could have done, the hand of God directing and controlling all events for his own glory, and causing them to conduce to the accomplishment of his will and to the fulfilment of his gracious promise that his word, in spite of the opposition of men, shall yet have free course and be glorified in the earth.

During the last half century much has taken place in every part of India calculated to facilitate the circulation of the holy Scriptures.

Education, the handmaid of true religion, has been spreading throughout the land, and wherever its influence has extended, its beneficial tendency has been twofold. It has at once shaken the confidence of the people in their various forms of idolatry and led to earnest enquiry respecting the claims of the Bible to be received as a revelation of God's will to men. In proportion to the eagerness of this enquiry, the Scriptures have been read with deeper attention, and their reception has been secured in quarters whence they must otherwise have been excluded. It is true, they may frequently have been read from motives the reverse of friendly to Christianity. But in numberless instances they have been [illegible] revelation from God, as having [illegible] eternal life, and as testifying of [illegible] can be little doubt that He who causeth the wrath of man to praise Him and restraineth the remainder of that wrath, has been found in the perusal of his blessed word, of those who sought him not. His word can never return to him void, but must accomplish that which he pleaseth, and prosper in the thing whereto he hath sent it.

It is, of course, chiefly in the vernacular that the Scriptures have been, during the last fifty years, rendered available to native enquirers through the instrumentality of your Society; and for the measure of success that has attended their translation into the various languages of the Western Presidency, their circulation among the people, and the frequent manifestations of the Spirit's agency in blessing their perusal to the saving of the soul, we have humbly to thank that gracious Being, who hath not despised the day of small things but hath made his grace sufficient for us and perfected his stength in our weakness. Let us then on entering upon the jubilee year of our existence as an auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society with grateful hearts set up our ebenezer, and say hitherto hath the Lord helped us.

Your Committee are fully sensible of the great responsibility which the increasing facilities above referred to for carrying on the work of the Society lay upon them; and their earnest prayer is that they may have grace given to them to take advantage of whatever changes are being providentially effected in the moral condition of the natives of this Presidency, so as, by God's blessing on their operations, to secure the greater prosperity of the work committed to them and to advance the glory of the blessed Redeemer.

There is little calling for special remark in the operations of the Society during the past year beyond what will be found embodied in the report under the various headings. Several changes, however, have taken place in the constitution of their body since the date of last report, which your Committee must notice, and some of which must be recorded with special regret.

In the beginning of March, the Hon'ble H. W. Reeves, of the Civil Service, who had been President of this Auxiliary since January 1857, tendered his resignation in consequence of his having decided to leave Bombay by the mail of the 12th of that month on account of ill health.

On accepting Mr. Reeves' resignation, the Committee recorded the following minute, a copy of which was communicated to him before his departure from Bombay:—"March 10th.—The Committee adverting to the expected departure from India by the mail steamer of the 12th of March, of the President of the Society, the Hon'ble H. W. Reeves, Esq., desire to express to him their gratitude for the valued countenance and assistance given by him to the Society for many years, and for the cordial and liberal support which he has given to the cause of Christ in Western India during the course of his long and honorable public service in the country. They beg also to assure him of their deep respect and esteem, commending him, at the same time by prayer and supplication, to the blessing of their common Heavenly Father."

The Rev. J. E. Carlile, who, since his election in March 1860, as general Secretary of this Auxiliary, had evinced a deep interest in all its various operations, and conducted the duties of his office with great energy and efficiency, was also obliged, towards the end of March, to leave Bombay in consequence of failing health and subsequently to resign the secretaryship. The following minute was made by the Committee in reference to his resignation:—"Nov. 4th.—The Committee receive Mr. Carlile resignation, and resolve to record their deep sense of the obligations under which they feel themselves laid by the very zealous and efficient manner in which he conducted the duties of the Secretary for the space of two years."

On the 22nd of March the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson also tendered resignation of his office as one of the Secretaries of this Society, in consequence of his proposed retirement from the country. The following minute was recorded by the Committee on his resignation.

"The Committee offer their best thanks to the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson for the important services which he has rendered to the Society as a member for twenty years of its Marathi Translation Committee, during which he has also acted as one of the general Secretaries of the Society and as the principal editor of the last edition of the Marathi Scriptures. In doing this, they record their warm appreciation of the ability, zeal, judgment, and Christian devotedness by which his work of faith and labour of love has been characterized; and beg to present him with a copy of the Bible as a token of their affectionate remembrance and gratitude; praying, at the same time, that grace, mercy, and peace, may be multiplied upon him through God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ."

The Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, who had been kindly officiating as Secretary since Mr. Carlile's departure to Europe, resigned in November last, for want of time to attend to the duties of the office. The Rev. William Middleton was then elected by the Committee as their Secretary.

Four other office-bearers left Bombay last year; two of these in consequence of a change in their official employment; while one has gone to Europe finally, and one on leave.

Mission to Arabia

Mr. Mikhael Joseph, who was engaged by the Society as their agent in Arabia for a limited period, returned to Bombay in May last; and on the 14th of June following, submitted a report of his labours in that province extending over a period of sixteen months. Besides visiting the chief cities on the Arabian coast named in last report, Mr. Mikhael carried his stock of Scriptures to a great many other smaller towns and villages (Lahij, Khanduk, Howashib, Turba, Agberrie, Maweea, Yerreem, Demmar, &c.) During his stay at Aden and on the tours he was enabled to dispose of 619 Scriptures in whole and portions, chiefly in the Hebrew and Arabic languages, by which he realized the sum of Rs. 356-5-. Adding to the above number, the 248 copies given by him *gratis* to poor Jews and Arabs, the entire circulation in Arabia amounts to 867.

The travelling expenses of Mr. Mikhael amounted to Rs. 348-10, exclusive of his passage to and from Aden, which he got free through the kindness of two friends of the Society. Total expenses of the agency including Mr. Mikhael's pay and servants' allowances, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,717-12-11.

Mr. Mikhael brought with him from Marib or Sheba six stones containing ancient Hemyaritic inscriptions. These were at his request forwarded to the Parent Committee in London, to be sold by them to the British Museum, the proceeds if any to be applied to the distribution of the Bible in Arabia.

The Committee have much reason to be satisfied with the results of Mr. Mikhael's mission. * * * *

New Publications.

An edition of five thousand copies of the gospel of Mark in *Modhi* intended for the special benefit of such of the Marathi speaking population in the Presidency as cannot read the *Balbod*, was printed in Bombay last year under the superintendence of the Rev. C. Harding, assisted by the Rev. Hari Ramchundra. An edition of the gospel of John in *Modhi* is now in the press.

A proposal made by the Committee to print in England a new edition of ten thousand copies of the Marathi New Testament of 1857 under the care of the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson in conference with Mr. J. T. Molesworth, (should he be willing to undertake the duty,) has been agreed to by the Parent Committee. They have also been requested to print for this Society one of the Gospels, either Matthew or John, in Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and English, in parallel columns.

Permission was granted last year by the Committee to the Rev. A. Burn, Sindh, to print new translations of Mark and Luke in the Sindhi language and new editions, in Arabic and Gurmukhi characters, of the Gospel of John and the Acts of the Apostles.

With reference to this, the Rev. James Sheldon of Hurrachee, in a letter dated the 24th December 1862, has stated that they are waiting for the establishment of their new press, with type in the native character, before submitting estimates for printing the portions above referred to.

The Committee are happy to report that the printing of the edition of the Parsi Gujerati New Testament, under the care of the Rev. Dhunjibhoy Nowroji, will shortly be completed.

Operations at the Bombay Depot.

Receipts.

During the past year 12,054 copies of the Bible, whole and in portions, were received at the Bombay Depôt. Of these 4,800* were forwarded by the Parent Society; 1,304† were received from the Irish Presbyterian Mission Press Surat; 950‡ from the North India Auxiliary, and 5,000§ from the Exchange Press. In addition to the above 4,800 copies of the Scriptures, the Parent Society sent, last year, to this Auxiliary, 300 reams of printing paper of the value of nearly 1,400 Rupees.

* English Bibles		1,720
English and Romanized Hindustani New Testaments		50
Ditto ditto	ditto Psalms	50
Hebrew	Bibles	180
Arabic	Bibles	100
Portuguese	Bibles	100
Ditto	New Testaments	100
Romanized Hindustani Bibles		50
Ditto	New Testaments	100
Greek Old Testaments		10
Ditto New Testaments		50
Judæo Persic Gospels		270
Ditto	Arabic Mathew, John, Acts, and Hebrews	600
Persian Old Testaments		300
Ditto	New Testaments	600
Ditto	Pentateuch	150
Ditto	Psalms	300
Spanish Bibles		20
Ditto	New Testaments	25
Latin	Ditto	25
		4,800
† Gujerati Old Testaments in one volume		281
Ditto ditto	ditto stitched	250
Ditto ditto	in two parts	213
Ditto	Isaiah	100
Ditto	Jeremiah and Lamentations	100
Ditto	Ezekiel	100
Ditto	Daniel and the Minor Prophets	100
Ditto	New Testaments	160
		1,304
‡ Hindustani New Testaments, new edition		300
Hindi Ditto	ditto	500
Ditto	Matthew	50
Ditto	Luke and Acts (bound together)	50
Ditto	John	50
		950
§ Gospel of Mark in Modhi		5 000
	Total Receipts in 1862	12,054

Issues.

The number of copies of the Scriptures, whole and in portions, issued, last year, from the Bombay Depôt, amounted to 7,436. The issues from the Surat Depôt from 1st January to 30th November 1862, where 1,727, making together 9,163. Of the issues from the Bombay Depôt, 2,335 were sold; 2,702 granted, and 2,399 forwarded to outstations at the request of the subordinate Depots and agents of the Society. Total English issues in 1862 from Bombay were 1,374; Marathi 4,456, Gujerati 718.

Total issues from the Bombay Depôt	in 1861	7,935
Ditto ditto	in 1862	7,436
	Less in 1862	499

Grants.

A grant of twenty-five Marathi Bibles and Testaments was made by the Committee in March for distribution amongst the Hindoos of Goa, at the request of a Portuguese monitor employed in a mission school in Bombay, who was then about to visit that town on private affairs. He has reported that the copies were very gladly received by the Hindoos of Goa.

Grants were also made during the year to the rural mission of the Free Church of Scotland at Indapoor, certain chiefs in the Southern Mahratta Country, the Indo-British Institution, the native congregation of the Trinity Chapel, the native female school of the Church of Scotland, the Reverend Messrs. Harding, Sheldon, Matchett, the Kolapoor Mission, the Rajpootana Mission, &c. 197 Gujeratee Old Testaments and 177 New Testaments were handed over last year by the Reverend R. Montgomery in charge of the Surat Depôt to the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, for the libraries of the Government English and Vernacular schools in Gujerat and Kattyawar.

Colportage.

In August the Reverend H. Ballantine forwarded a report of the labours of eight native agents of the American Mission at Ahmednuggur engaged in the cold season 1861-62, with the sanction of the Committee, for periods less than three months each, in selling and distributing Bibles in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate. It appeared from the report that twelve Bibles and one hundred and fifty New Testaments in Marathi were sold; and sixty-seven Bibles and one hundred and twenty-two New Testaments were given away by these Colporteurs. The amount received by sale of Bibles and New Testaments was Rs. 33 5a. 3p. the salaries of the agents with their travelling expenses amounted to Rs. 504 12a. 3p. In reference to their labours Mr. Ballantine remarked:—"The result should not discourage us in our efforts to scatter copies of the word of God over the country. We did not expect much return in the way of money; we thought that a great object would be gained if Bibles and Testaments were distributed in parts of the country where they had been hitherto unknown, and if they were placed in the hands of many new readers. We are glad that so many copies of the word of God have been put in circulation; and we believe that what has been done will prepare the way for a more extended circulation hereafter.

Rewa, who had been in the employ of the Society as Colporteur in Bombay since February 1858, and had, since his appointment, conducted his duties to the satisfaction of his superintendent the Rev. Dr. Wilson, resigned in January 1862, and took other employment. Colporteur Gyanoba Powar, engaged in November 1861, to labour under the supervision of the Rev. Adam White at Poona and Poorundhur, also left the Society in August last, and took other employment.

Last year, the Committee engaged the services of one additional Colporteur (Hera Singh), who has been stationed at Indapoor in the Poona Collectorate under the care of the Rev. Narayen Sheshadri.

Colporteur Maniram Motiram, who has been carrying on his labours in Bombay and its neighbourhood since his appointment in October 1861, was sent towards the close of that year on a tour to the Southern Konkan. He visited Nagotna, Mahad, Bankote, Harnay, Seroor, Rutnagerry, Malwan, Vingorla, and Sawuntwarree, sold 2 Marathi Bibles, 49 New Testaments, 71 Genesis; 7 Book of Psalms, and presented a few New Testaments to Patels and Coolcurnees in accordance with Society's regulations. He also visited Mahablshwer, Kussara, Bhewady, Callian, and Tannah. Total number of Scriptures, whole and in portions, put into circulation by him in 1862, amounted to 556;* and the amount received from him by the Society on account of sales for the year, exclusive of the usual percentage allowed to Colporteurs, was Rs. 107.

* English Bibles	32
Ditto New Testaments	35
Ditto Book of Psalms	1
Marathi Bibles	16
Ditto New Testaments	160
Ditto Single Portions of the Bible	221
Gujerati Old Testaments	9
Ditto New Testaments	23
Ditto Single Portions	3
Parsi-Gujerati Gospels and Acts	1
Portuguese New Testament	1
English and Romanized Marathi John	4
Hindustani New Testaments	8
Arabic New Testaments	2
Persian New Testaments	3
English and Romanized Hindustani New Testaments	6
Romanized Hindustani New Testaments	2
Romanized Hindustani Bible	1
Tamil Bible	1
Hindi New Testament	1
Total sold in 1862 by Colporteur Maniram	530
Distributed gratis chiefly Marathi New Testments.	26
	556

Mr. R. A. Arthington (junior), of Leeds, has lately offered £100 to this Auxiliary through the Parent Committee for having all Malwah visited systematically by a colporteur with New Testaments. The proposal has been cordially entertained by the general Committee who have remitted the same to the Sub-committee on Colportage for practical hints.

Finance.

The amount received during the past year in subscriptions and donations was Rs. 3,413-2, of which Rs. 259-12 were received in January 1863. This amount is less than that of the previous year by Rs. 13-2-6.

Total subscriptions and donations	in 1861 Rs.	3,426	4	6
Ditto ditto	1862	3,413	2	0
	Less in 1862 Rs.	13	2	6

The amount received for Scriptures sold in Bombay and at outstations by the agents of the Society was Rupees 2,265-10-7. This is in advance of the receipts from sales for 1861 by Rs. 387-8-3. Total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 5,678-12-7. Total expenditure was Rs. 7,813-9-4; of which Rs. 2,374 were paid chiefly for the printing and binding of Scriptures in the vernacular languages; and Rs. 1,603 on account of Colportage and the Mission to Arabia.

No Bill was drawn, last year, on the Parent Society.

Proceeds of sale of Scriptures	in 1862...Rs.	2,265	10	7
Ditto ditto	1861...	1,878	2	4
	More in 1862...Rs.	387	8	3

The Committee would observe, in conclusion, that they have sought to embrace every opportunity of usefulness presented to them during the past year, maintaining their agencies for the sale of the Scriptures, and making grants, when solicited to do so, for suitable objects, either by members of their own body or by friends interested in the cause of the Bible. They have also anxiously considered how, in various ways, the operations of the Society might be enlarged. They offer up the fervent prayer that the divine blessing may rest upon the labours in which they have been engaged; and that they may have the pleasure of seeing new and effectual doors of usefulness opened up for them in this great country. The demand for the Bible has not yet been proportionate in India to the extension of education among the natives of the country; and they fear that this fact may be attributed in part to the spirit with which, in certain quarters, this education is conducted. The subordinate agents of non-mission schools, it has been found, are not unfrequently the most active parties in preventing their pupils and their relatives from purchasing the Scriptures, alleging that the Government is hostile to the Bible which it has not yet recognized as an educational instrumentality, and pleading themselves on their own account, for pupils who are expected to be excluded from its influence. The introduction of copies of the Bible into the libraries of the Government schools and colleges, which has been happily effected during the last two years, may in some degree work to the counteraction of this evil; but it is to be desired that Government would allow the use of the Bible in voluntary classes in its own seminaries, and cease to give a monopoly of its patronage to the schools from which it is excluded. Should it continue to declare that the dissemination of secular knowledge is its only object, it should respect and countenance the dissemination of this secular knowledge wherever it may be effected (whether without, or in conjunction with, Bible teaching), without giving occasion to appeals to its usage as indicative of greater satisfaction with a purely non-religious, than with a mixed system of education. In consequence of references made to them from home, and their own convictions, the Committee venture to make these remarks, hoping that they may suggest inquiry and improvement in the quarter in which they are needed. The opinion of their countrymen acquainted with India, they think, is running to a good extent in the right direction. They regret that in practical measures it has hitherto been less operative in Bombay than in the other Presidencies of India. Desiring that no injustice may be done to the word of God (which it is their duty to disseminate) by those who owe to it their highest blessings, they plead for there being no deliberate exclusion of it from schools; and that no schools should be specially favoured, because of their exclusion of it from their classes.

Moved by the Rev. J. Wilson, D.D., seconded by D. J. Kennelly, Esq.,—"That the Report of which an abstract has now been read, be adopted as the Report of this Society, and published under the direction of the Committee."

Moved by the Rev. Mr. DuPort, seconded by the Rev. Ramcristna PuntModuk,—"That while the recent attacks which have been made on various quarters on the Divine authority and inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, are fitted to sadden the minds of Christians, this meeting resolves to persevere in prayer for the teaching of the Holy Spirit, who alone can savingly enlighten the heart; and also to increase in efforts for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures with the assurance that now, as heretofore, the Lord will bless His own word to the salvation of the souls of men."

Moved by the Rev. J. M. Mitchell, seconded by the Rev. G. Deimler,—"That while the Committee are sorrowfully impressed by the number and magnitude of the obstacles to the progress of the word of God in India, and especially deplore the opposition that is sometimes offered to the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, in quarters where it has no right to appear, they are yet aware of not a few things which they thankfully accept as cheering indications that the day is approaching when even in idolatrous India the word of Life shall have free course and be glorified."

Moved by the Rev. Mr. New, seconded by Mr. Pengelly,—"That the following gentlemen be the office-bearers of this Auxiliary for the current year:—

Patron.

"The Right Rev. John Harding, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bombay.

President.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hebbert.

Vice-Presidents.

"Lieut. Colonel Robert Phayre, and Brigadier Liddell.

Committee.

"Major J. T. Annesley; W. F. Hunter, Esq.; D. J. Kennelly, Esq.; A. Johnstone, Esq.; W. F. Stearns, Esq.; N. Spencer, Esq.; E. Heycock, Esq.; Captain W. T. Chitty; T. H. Bentley, Esq.; A. Brown, Esq.; G. Steel, Esq.; and Colonel Ballard, C.B.

"All Minister's who are members of the Society to be members of the Committee.

Secretaries.

"Rev. Wm. Middleton, Rev. R. Galbraith, and Major J. T. Annesley, be requested to audit the accounts of the past year."

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman had been moved and agreed to, the proceedings of the evening were concluded with the Benediction by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, at about seven o'clock.

L A W.

HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.

Plea Side of the late Supreme Court.

List of Causes for trial this day.

(Before Mr. Justice Couch.)

55 Shapoorjee Sorabjee *vs.* The Municipal Commissioner. (Part heard).
25 James Pickard Cornforth *vs.* Lutib Noor Mahomed.
65 R. A. Dallas *vs.* W. F. Hunter, late Sheriff of Bombay.
30 Robert Rogerson Calvert *vs.* J. Tanner.
31 William Horsfall *vs.* The same.
3 Lulloobhoy Kenuldass *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway Company.

S. Compton,
17th January 1863. Prothonotary.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Saturday, 17th January 1863.

(Before the full Court.)

Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy vs. *C. D. Leggatt.*

Mr. Green instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, moved in this cause for permission to amend the plaint, by the introduction of two clauses, which were erased by order of Sir Joseph Arnould. Their insertion was most material to the cause. The Court had the authority, he said, to grant an order, to amend the plaint, and he quoted Sections 8 and 9 of the Civil Procedure Code relating to the jurisdiction of Civil Courts which enlarged the Court's power in cases like the present. The learned counsel said, that this action arose out of business transactions of the late firm of Leggatt, Mackenzie & Co. The plaintiff acted as broker to that firm, and the defendant was formerly a partner in it. The liabilities of Messrs. Leggatt, Mackenzie upon the dissolution of partnership amounted to some three lacs of rupees. Defendant was released from his share of these liabilities about eighteen months since. The stock in trade of the old firm consisted of wines, and was estimated to be worth about Rs. 57,000.

These wines Mr. Leggatt was to receive and dispose of and the proceeds applied to the liquidation of the old claims. These particulars would show the Court that the defendant was to be regarded in the light of a trustee. The action was brought for recovering the balance of that account. The defendant contended that he could sell the wines when he liked best, and then account for the sales, while the plaintiff wished to compel him to sell at once.

Mr. Justice Couch.—The plaintiff is bringing an action against the defendant to recover what is due to him as a broker.

Mr. Green said, this was the case. An account had been furnished by the defendant and plaintiff was credited with the wines. When the clauses were struck out of the plaint, it was left as a money demand, limited to the brokerage matter, and if the Court would not allow of its amendment it would be necessary to file a separate plaint on each portion of the transaction. The result of such a process would only be the entailment of additional and unnecessary expenses which he hoped would not be done, as the debts of the old firm, excepting the present claim, were liquidated.

The Chief Justice said, that it appeared, according to the agreement, that the defendant was to make over the proceeds of the sale of the wines, but it did not appear that any particular time was named, in which he was bound to sell. He might say, under these circumstances, if forced to sell by auction, he perhaps would realize no more than Rs. 30,000, but in selling at and with discretion their full value might be obtained.

Mr. Green said, that the plaintiff treated the matter entirely as a debt. Mr. Leggatt was out of the jurisdiction of the Court, and was about to proceed to Europe, and had filed an affidavit to that effect.

The Chief Justice said, that he was afraid that the Court could do nothing for them, the plaint not yet being filed; the Court was not able to make an order for its amendment unless notice was given to the defendant, and it appeared that difficulty would be experienced in serving that notice in defendant's absence.

Mr. Green said, that the defendant's solicitor would receive such notice.

The Chief Justice.—In that case you can serve a notice on the defendant through his solicitor calling upon him to shew cause why the plaint should not be amended, and the clauses struck out by Sir Joseph Arnould, re-inserted. In default a *rule nisi* would be granted.

POONA.

We regret to record the death of Lieut. C. F. Brockman, 1st Battalion 4th King's Own Regiment, on Wednesday evening last; the remains will be buried this morning. Lieut. Brockman was promoted from the ranks to the 4th King's Own, on the formation of the 2nd Battalion of the Regiment. He was very popular with the men, and his loss is deeply regretted by all.—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 16.

Mr. James McLoughlin, Post Master of Poona, has been appointed Inspecting Post Master of the Berar Division, vice Mr. Lye, who has succeeded Major Wilson, Inspecting Post Master of Nagpore, retired. Mr. McLoughlin is a hard-working and obliging young man, and we are firmly convinced will fulfil every expectation that may have been entertained of him.—*Id.*

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, arrived in Poona by last Thursday evening's train, and took up his residence at Fountain Hall.—*Observer, Jan.* 17.

Rumours of the coming relief of the 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, by the 33rd Duke of Wellington's, at Bombay, continue to gain ground. We have been told that officers of the latter regiment have begun disposing of their property. This, however, is no proof that they are coming to Poona.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

The Governor-General will leave Calcutta for Benares by railway an the 3rd or 4th of next month. It is at present intended, we believe, that durbars should be held at Benares, Agra, Delhi, and Umballa. The camp will probably reach Simla at the end of March.—*Friend of India, Jan.* 8.

We learn that Mr. J. Talboys Wheeler, Assistant Under-Secretary to Government, in the Foreign Department, has been recommended for an enhanced salary, and that he will also receive an additional allowance on the departure, at the end of this month, of the Governor-General, when he will have heavier work to perform.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 8.

Arrival of H. M. Steamer "Feroze."—The midday issue of the *Telegraph Gazette* of yesterday, announced the arrival in the river of the *Feroze*, having on board Lady Elgin and suite. The steamer arrived off the City shortly after 5 o'clock, and Her Ladyship having landed under the customary salute from the guns of Fort William, proceeded direct to Government House.—*Id., Jan.* 9.

We understand that the Directors of the Bank of Bengal have declared a dividend for the half-year ending 31st December, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.—*Englishman, Jan.* 8.

The Countess of Elgin arrived yesterday afternoon, after a slow voyage in the *Feroze*, and landed at Prinsep's Ghât shortly after six o'clock.—*Id., Jan.* 9.

A Strange Case.—On Monday last Mr. Wilson, the Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Smallwood, the Civil Engineer, granted a summons for perjury against a Mr. Grundy, formely of the Bheerbhoom Coal Company, under the following rather strange circumstances:—It appeared that Mr. Grundy was employed as an assistant to Mr. Smallwood, Ferry Fund Engineer in the Nuddea division. He resigned his situation in consequence of the irregular way in which he received his salary. When he left, there was due to him Rs. 300, and after repeated applications to Mr. Smallwood for the money, and not receiving any reply, he sued that gentleman in the Calcutta Small Cause Court and obtained an *exparte* decree against him. Mr. Smallwood was not aware that an action had been brought against him, as Mr. Grundy served the summons upon a Mr. Colthurst in Calcutta, having reason to believe that Mr. Colthurst was a partner of Mr. Smallwood in a certain contract for the construction of a road from Calcutta to Santipore. Only for that circumstance Mr. Smallwood could not have been made subject to the jurisdiction, he being a resident of Allipore. Mr. Grundy having obtained a decree, took out execution by filing a copy of the decree at the Magistrate's Court at Allipore. An attempt was subsequently made by the court peons to seize Mr. Smallwood's conveyance, but they were driven away, and on the following day Mr. Smallwood paid the amount into Court and applied to the Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, who decreed the case, for a new trial. The Judge directed Mr. Smallwood to make the application, as it was usual, on Saturday the 10th. Pending these proceedings, Mr. Smallwood, through his solicitor, Mr. Abbott, applied for and obtained a summons against Mr. Grundy for perjury at the Police office for having given false evidence in a case in which he was plaintiff, and Mr. Smallwood defendant. The charge was framed under Chapter XI. Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, which provided as follows:—"Whoever intentionally gives false evidence in any stage of a judicial proceeding, or fabricate false evidence for the purpose of being used in any stage of a judicial proceeding shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine." The evidence given by Mr. Grundy at the Small Cause Court, of which there is no record kept, was to the effect that he was employed by Mr. Smallwood and considered that gentleman liable for the payment of his wages; that his partner Mr. Colthurst was carrying on business in Calcutta, and not being able to find Mr. Smallwood, who had proceeded to inspect his division, he had served Mr. Colthurst, his partner.—*Id.*

His Excellency the Governor-General's body guard will leave the Presidency for Benares, by the railway, in detachments, on the 15th, and following days, *en route* to Agra, where the camp will be formed in the commencement of next month.—*Id., Jan.* 10.

We have heard a good deal of the reduced exports of cotton piece-goods from England to this country which may be true. But it is very certain that the import into Calcutta, during the month of December, shows no falling off; on the contrary we find that, as compared with the same month of 1861, there is an increase in the value of these goods imported of Rs. 7,15,921 or £71,592. If the January returns should show anything like this, the stocks, notwithstanding the recent sales, will be equal to those at the end of November.—*Id.*

Letters from well-informed military quarters in England state that H. M's. 16th Lancers will embark about the middle of this year for Bengal, to relieve H. M's. 8th Hussars, ordered home; and as nothing is said about the Queen's Bays, we conclude that they have not as yet been arranged for. The 16th Lancers left India after the Sutlej campaign in 1846, having seen a great deal of war service, from the capture of Ghuznee to the battle of Sobraon. There are now only four officers in the regiment who were with it in those times, and returned with it to England in the above-mentioned year.—*Id.*

It appears that a Mr. James Burton and his two brothers—sons, we should suppose, of Major Burton who was murdered during the mutiny, if we recollect rightly, at Joudpore—petitioned the Secretary of State for India, claiming the Indian medal for services during the mutiny and rebellion; and it also appears that, in consequence of their application, Sir Charles Wood has asked the Indian government why these gentlemen were not recommended for the distinction in question. We would suggest to the Indian government to ask Sir Charles Wood in return, why the officers and men of the Delhi army, who recommended themselves for a medal five years and a half ago, by besieging and taking Delhi, and saving the empire, have not, up to this day, received the "distinction in question."—*Id.*

One of Sir Charles Wood's Staff Corps rules was that an officer entering the corps and not receiving promotion thereby, should retain the advantages of his previous rates of pay, &c., and, in fact, should not find his interests in these matters prejudiced by his change. The officers to whom this rule would apply were very few indeed; but one of that few who has just returned from furlough, Lieutenant Colonel Shakespeare, of the late 24th N.I., has raised the question as to whether, remaining at the Presidency beyond a month after landing, he should not receive full batta, instead of the Staff Corps pay of a Lieutenant Colonel, at the half-batta rate. The question is before the Military Finance people; but it certainly appears to us that if an officer situated as above receives half-batta whilst within half-batta range, and full batta when stationed beyond it, his interests as they existed during the Company's time, and before he joined the Staff Corps, are in no way unfairly prejudiced or tampered with; such an officer being ordered to serve in or out of the half-batta range is a separate matter, and rests with the Commander-in-Chief, but as long as he is within it, he is clearly only entitled to pay at the Staff Corps or half-batta rate.—*Id.*

HIGH COURT.

6th January, 1863.

[Before Sir M. L. Wells, Knight.]

In the matter of Degumber Shaw.

Mr. Woodroffe moved that a writ of *certiorari* issued from the High Court to bring up the record of certain proceedings had in this matter before Isaac Wilson, Esq., one of the Magistrates of the town of Calcutta; affidavit which disclosed a conviction by that Magistrate under Sec. XIII. of Act XLVIII. of 1860, without any evidence of the conditions of the licence. He contended that the affidavit was sufficient, and that it was not necessary for the accused to have denied therein an infringement of the conditions of his licence.

His Lordship gave judgment as follows:—I have considered this matter and have come to the conclusion that the grounds of application are sufficient to warrant my granting the writ which has been moved for in this case. Whether I, as a single Judge, have power to grant it, I shall now proceed to determine. It would seem probable, as has been suggested, that the Judges, in framing Rule 33, which provides that a single Judge can grant an application for a *Habeas Corpus*, intended to include therein other applications and matters which, as the present, relate to proceedings before Magistrates. But it is unnecessary to express any opinion on this point, as I am of opinion that I have jurisdiction in this case under another rule, No. 41. That rule provides that a single Judge has jurisdiction over "all such matters other than the trial of issues, or the pronouncing of any final judgment, or decree, as such Judge may from time to time see fit to dispose of," not coming under the Civil Procedure. The effect of this rule is to give me sitting in this Court as a single Judge, jurisdiction over all matters not coming under the Civil Procedure which may be brought before me subject to the two exceptions mentioned in that rule. This application does not fall within these exceptions, and as I think it a fit case for me to dispose of, I shall exercise the jurisdiction which I have under Rule 41 by granting the *certiorari* moved for. In doing so I expressly refrain from making any observation on the merits of this case, until the whole proceedings shall have been brought before me.

Order that the writ issue returnable within two days.—Englishman, Jan. 9.

NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER INDUS.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette, Jan.* 10.)

From the Agent and Superintendent, to the Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Sind, Kurrachee,—(dated 28th June 1862.)

According to your instructions, I have now the pleasure to place before you the information which has been gleaned from the records of Her Majesty's Flotilla from the time of its first establishment concerning all the Government Vessels which have been on the river.

2. The first Steamers placed on the Indus were the *Snake* and *Rose* in the year 1835, since which time the Flotilla has steadily increased in strength.

3. The only accident which resulted in total loss befel the *Meteor* in 1853 on the rocks opposite Jerruck. In connection with this mishap I must state that it is universally believed to have happened through the carelessness of those two whom the Vessel was entrusted. Even after she had struck it was the opinion of experienced men that, had a little common intelligence and energy been called forth, the Vessel might have been saved; the Master who was in command of the *Meteor* at the time of her disaster was tried by Court Martial and has never since held command of another boat, while the Pilot who was on board was summarily dismissed the Service. At the time of this accident the set of the river was towards these rocks, consequently some care was required on the part of the Master and Pilot, but this does not appear to have been bestowed. The spot where the wreck occurred has since been called "Meteor Rocks."

4. The next accident on record occurred in April 1859, when the *Sir H. Lawrence* ran upon a snag in the Delta some five and thirty miles from the river's mouth, which ripping open her bottom caused her to sink; she was recovered in a short time, and after the necessary repairs were made she again resumed her duties, and still continues an effective boat. The place where this injury was received has since been known as the "Lawrence Reach."

5. In the year following 1860, the *Chenaub* met with a similar fate from precisely the same cause some twenty miles or so above Kotree. This boat also sank, and, as in the case of the *Lawrence*, was got up and repaired. Towards the middle of the same year this ill-fated Vessel missed the channel at the mouth of the Hujamra during flood tides, when from the spread of water the place was almost a sea, and on the tides receding she was left lying on an inclined plane with her back broken; she was got off at the next rise of tide and taken into the Kurrachee Dock, where she was repaired and placed on the line.

6. There are the only accidents of any importance that have occurred on the Indus since the establishment of the Flotilla. Running aground is a common occurrence, for a single night often brings a change in the river, but for the vexatious delays which sometimes attend these groundings they would be underserving of even passing notice.

7. The river has lately been put under conservancy, and there will now be less danger of Vessels running against snags.

8. The Flotilla can boast of a really efficient body of Pilots, men who have spent the greater part of their lives on the river and who have found it to their interest to make themselves acquainted with the peculiar nature of the stream, and who, when not upon actual duty, go up and down their boats marking the changes which chance may bring, and so almost making certain of guiding the boats free of all great danger. As I said before a single night may bring a change in the river, but this is only in the way of sand banks which may cause the Vessel to ground for a time.

9. Since 1859, when private Companies began to ply Steamers upon the Indus, none of their boats have met with any very serious accident in the river.

10. A Tug Steamer belonging to this Flotilla was injured by grounding in one of the Creeks in the Delta; and the train Steamer *Indus*, the property of the Oriental Inland Steam Company foundered during the same year (1860) at [illegible] between Kurrachee and the mouth of the River Indus.

11. It may be remarked that the only total loss which has yet occurred, that recorded in paragraph 3, was in the Delta, and that the only very serious accident above the Delta since 1839 was that of the *Chenaub*, of which particulars are given in paragraph 5.

12. From Kotree to Mooltan there is not, as far as it is known, with two exceptions, a rocky piece of bank or a stone in the river's bed. The banks that fringe the river throughout are on both sides composed of alluvial deposit, whils the bed of the stream consists of sand, ooze, and mud.

13. The exceptions noted are at Sukkur and Sehwan, at the latter place the western or right bank is rocky for a distance of about two miles. At Sukkur for three miles both banks of the river are formed of a limestone ledge. In mid-channel stands a small islet upon which the Fort of Bukkur has been built. This portion of the river is known as the Sukkur Pass.

14. The facts noted in the two last paragraphs have doubtless something to do with the comparative safety with which, for so many years, a river so fluctuating in its channels and varying in its depths has been navigated by Steamers.

THE PUNJAUB.

The proceedings of the Punjaub Missionary Conference which sat during Christmas week at Lahore, had a strange interest lent to them by one of the most distinguished of the native ministers. Mr. Herron, of the American Presbyterian Mission, read a paper on the means by which foreign missionaries may best obtain the affectionate confidence of their native brethren. He was followed by the Rev. Goluk Nath who revealed the existence, on the side of the natives at least, of a sad spirit of discontent with their mutual relations. A long discussion conducted by native and European missionaries then followed, in which, a correspondent assures us, the natives made charges and stated grievances which were baseless and absurd. A local reporter, who seems to sympathise with the native, says all the complaints reduced themselves to one of insufficient salary. We are glad this matter has come fairly up in discussion. Discontent of this kind has been long simmering in Bengal, and has more than once manifested itself in Calcutta. It threatens to stunt the growth of the infant Indian Church. We shall treat the subject at length when the authorised record of the discussion is published.—*Friend of India, Jan.* 8.

RANGOON.

The following is from a correspondent at Rangoon, dated the 2nd instant:—

"The weather here is pretty cool and pleasant in the mornings, but it is rather hot during the day, and about noon the sun is very powerful. The traffic of this port is rapidly increasing. Colonel Phayre, the Chief Commissioner, returned from Calcutta and landed at about 10 a.m., on the 24th ultimo, when the usual salute was fired. I hear that the Chief will again proceed in a few days to the Imperial City of Mandalay, to hold communication with his Majesty the King of Ava, relative to certain conditions of the commercial treaty signed on the 10th of November last, and to exchange the ratifications thereof."—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 10.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir,—Knowing that you have considerable experience in deciphering dispatches, I take the liberty to send you enclosed for perusal a telegram received from Bombay, and in which amongst others, the following phrase occurs,—"Leave secured offershere." Can you tell me whether this is English Hindustanee or some other language? Possibly it may mean, "Have secured office here." You will likewise perceive that the dispatch quotes Bank's Bills on London at *eighty* four and half, a rather elevated rate of Exchange; and that the name of the well-known Bombay Opium-merchant, Mr. David Sassoon, is substituted for the sender's name, which is *Davison*.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

Calcutta, 8th Jan. 1863. G. P.

From David Sassion (Davison) to Pietsch.

Received your telegram of yesterday, and letter twenty-ninth ultimo. Exchange, heavy, Bank, *eighty* (twenty) four and half without buyers; documents scarce three farthings. Calcutta *eight* (sight) Bank papers, three quarters premium. Money very easy. Comptoir has sent powers for myself—Habee (Hahn) and Talloda. Leave secured offers here.

☞ We need hardly say that the words italicised are the incorrect version.

During the last week or two, there has been a noticeable lull in the storm of complaints with which the Telegraph Department has for months past been overwhelmed. Has this been owing to the holidays, and the consequent cessation to a great extent of business, or to an improvement in the working of the department? The conviction forces itself upon us, that the calm has been attributable to the first named cause, and that so far from the latter suggestion having any weight, there is too much reason to believe that the department in question is rapidly merging from the condition of "useless" into that of "dangerous." Latterly we have steadfastly set our face against noticing the complaints, which continue to reach us as regularly as the day comes, and we have found it expedient to waive this rule only in favor of those complaints, which appear to our editorial eye to possess some feature calling for special notice. It is not, we apprehend, asserting too much to say, that the public under the existing order of things do not expect messages to be transmitted either intelligibly, or correctly, and they are quite prepared to adopt them as received with such alterations, as experience in the one case, or inference to be derived from the context in the other, may suggest. Occasionally gross instances of ridiculous, and often dangerous, mistakes occur, and we insert the letter of our correspondent signed *G. P.*, as instancing one of a series that have lately reached us. Comment is unnecessary, as our readers have the opportunity of forming their own opinion; but we once more ask the Government if the time has not arrived to remodel this department, and supplant the present incubus, (for we cannot find a more appropriate phrase) with some one capable of appreciating the importance of the trust confided to him.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 9.

ITALY.

(*From the Globe, Dec.* 18)

In the sitting of the 15th of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, M. Ricciardi, on opening the debate on the Provisional Budget, attacked the Government on the ground that it had not cast a veil over the affair of Aspromont, which he considered a national misfortune. He then reproached it with retaining General de Lamarmora in office, whom, however he declared he did not hate. General Lamarmora had not put down brigandage, though he had 80,000 soldiers at his command. He was an anomaly on the political stage. He could arrest and shoot any one. He governed in spite of the Government, doing what he pleased: he indulged in acts from which the Bourbons would have shrunk. On what futile pretexts had he arrested three members of the Chamber? It was an insult to the people to place military men at the head of civil administrations. (These remarks of the hon. member were received with repeated bursts of laughter, and none of the Ministers vouchsafed a reply.) M. d'Ondes Reggio, however, undertook the defence of the Cabinet, and declared he would vote for it because it enjoyed his confidence. After this speech the bill was voted without further discussion.

A BARGAIN.

(*From the Daily News, Dec.* 10.)

The most tempting advertisements which appear in the daily newspapers are those in which a large and certain income, with light, gentlemanly occupation, and no mental wear and tear, are promised for a small payment. This form of advertisement always catches a large class whose natural industry has probably been nipped in the bud by a small cash legacy. The harm that two or three hundred pounds may do is never considered by those friends and relatives who divide their little properties on equitable principles amongst a great number of legatees. A sum that will not open a decent shop, or secure a decent partnership, or do more than pay two or three years' rent, or buy a grand piano with all the latest improvements, or start a Bank of Deposit, or purchase a treacly copy of one of the old masters, will often have a direful influence on the formation of character. It will make an idle man more idle; it will lead a procrastinating man to procrastinate still further; it will drive a gentleman of a wandering turn into the folly of conventional travelling, and it may sow the seeds of extravagance in a man who is not strongly tainted with imprudence. A small legacy or capital may do many worse things than these, which we might easily enumerate, but there is one thing which it is almost sure to do—it will cause its possessor to listen with a ready ear to the voice of the first charmer who charms with ordinary advertising wisdom. A case in the Court of Common Pleas, reported yesterday as "Conran v. Janes," is a proof that a little capital is a dangerous thing, and, as a lesson to persons about to speculate in a small way, we may restate it with advantage.

A short time ago an advertisement appeared in the columns of a contemporary, which was admirably drawn up to catch the eye of small capitalists. It ran as follows:—"To Ladies and Gentlemen.—For 150*l.* an established income of 200*l.* a year, without occupation. Apply personally to Messrs. Sloper and Co., 51, Moorgate-street, City."

There was something particularly attractive about this advertisement. Some wary speculators with limited means may have thought that it promised a little too much, or that under the smiling surface of those large profits was hidden a fearful pit of loss and despair. The announcement, however, drew more than the average number of personal applications, and the result was that a Mr. Conran, a chemist and druggist paid the money and found himself in possession of a very singular property. It was not a "halfpenny hatch" in a back street of the suburbs; it was not a turnpike in a public road receiving the tolls for the fag-end of a contract; it was not a baked-potato-can of the advanced order of construction; it was not the embalmed body of Julia Pastrana, nor the speaking automaton of M. Faber, which has now turned up again as good as new in Paris, after having exhausted London curiosity fifteen years ago. It was not a half-share in "Deerfoot," the olive-coloured pedestrian; nor the lease of the Royalty theatre; nor a panorama of British Columbia; nor a share in a Borneo coal mine; nor a promise of a seat in Parliament. It was not a living gorilla, nor a dead chimpanzee; but nothing more nor less than a metropolitan bogie. It was one of those light and elegant structures which made their appearance about two or three years ago in a few of our principal thoroughfares, which by night look like turnip-headed ghosts set up to frighten horses, and by daylight stand covered with advertisements in places where he who wishes to be run over may read. Not to keep the reader any longer in suspense, this property was nothing more nor less than the illuminated advertising column which stands between the end of the City-road and Finsbury-square. The price paid to a Mr. Janes, the proprietor, was 150*l.* in cash and bills, and the gentlemanly occupation, which was lighter than amusement, was at once entered upon by the purchaser. Like all people going into a business which he knew nothing about, he believed all the statements about the profit to be derived from the column, and had no fear about the interference of the parish authorities. If any one had attempted to lead him astray about the value of drugs and chemicals, or the profit of a chemist and druggist's shop, he would doubtless have had a ready and sensible answer; but hankering after that undiscovered Golconda, which most people believe to be hidden in every other business but their own, he paid his money and waited for extraordinary returns. In a few weeks he found that the productiveness of his street eyesore had been vastly over-rated. It was ugly and obtrusive, but not profitable. Many of the advertisements were stuck up without authority from the advertisers, or paid for at a much lower rate than he had understood was charged by the previous proprietor. After a few weeks' barren ownership of a structure which was little better than a lamp-post, he became discontented, applied for his money back, and failing to get it, brought an action to recover it on the ground of misrepresentation. It was proved in evidence that the column had been bought at a public sale for 9*l.* 15*s.*, being one of the structures originally belonging to the Illuminated Advertising Company (Limited). The plaintiff had doubtless read the newspapers and was not ignorant of the failure of that company, but for all that he thought he could do more with the property than those who had created it. The defendant—a Venetian blind maker—must also have once laboured under a similar delusion, when he snapped up such a troublesome and costly bargain. According to his statement on oath, he had spent forty or fifty pounds in repairing the column, in putting pavement round it, and in negotiating with the parish authorities to prevent it being removed. He was not satisfied with his purchase, so he sold it to Mr. Conran through Mr. Sloper. Mr. Conran was not satisfied with his purchase, so he insisted upon Mr. Janes taking it back through Mr. Justice Willes and a common jury. The column still stands, an eyesore to the public, and a hideous warning to two speculative tradesmen, each of whom will probably for some time to come stick to a business which he understands.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

(*From the Daily News, Dec.* 17.)

There is something very impressive in the spectacle of a huge enterprise, like the Crystal Palace, standing beyond the clouds of London smoke, and feeling its way gradually into public favour. Its mistakes must necessarily be of a mammoth character, while its successes must be equally colossal. Its movements are elephantine, but its resources are unlimited. It can house the population of a province, and the appliances of a hundred theatres, museums, and public gardens. Its wide embrace takes in both nature and art, music and pictures, acrobats, singers, and actors, statues and tropical vegetation, the choicest natural and artificial products of a hundred countries. In its vastness and infinite variety it realises the dreams of the most imaginative poets. There is nothing like it in any corner of the world. Its admirers increase every year in number and enthusiasm, while its managers are improved by experience, and grow more sensible and more liberal. It has cast off many affectations, trades honestly and laboriously, and gives such a feast for a shilling as no pleasure-seeker ever enjoyed before. It asks for no aid from patronising governments, and is not one of the "miscellaneous" herd of shows which browse upon the Treasury pastures. It even helps to feed its state rivals by paying nearly 3,000*l.* a year in rates and taxes.

We are constitutionally hard in this country upon all enterprises that are not financially successful. We make very little allowance for small dividends and shares at a discount. We regard an unfavourable balance-sheet as the greatest offence against God and man; and we look upon fat premiums and fat interest as the fruit of good citizenship. In the main we are doubtless right, but we ought to admit that there are a few exceptions. The Crystal Palace, even in the days when it was managed on sentimental principles, was a gain to its country, though a loss to its shareholders. If it ever got into hopeless financial difficulties, and a broad general subscription were asked for to put it on its legs again, we cannot believe that the appeal would be unsuccessful. There are thousands of visitors who feel that they owe something to the shareholders, even after they have paid their small admission fee, and this something would doubtless be cheerfully paid whenever sought for. Fortunately, however, there is little or no prospect that the hat will ever be sent round in such a cause. The Crystal Palace has been gradually righting itself for the last few years, and this season, after providing for every contingency, it has earned a dividend at the rate of three per cent. per annum. This, if not brilliant, is highly satisfactory, even after allowing for the exceptional attendances of the Exhibition year. The facts and figures of the report seem to promise an increase of prosperity in the future, and they are sufficiently remarkable in themselves apart from the inferences drawn from them. The total number of visitors during the year ending Oct. 31st has been over two millions, and the return on August 19th, the "Foresters' day," was not only greater than any other daily return since the building has been open, but greater by more than 15,000 visitors than that of the most crowded day at the International Exhibition. The numbers present were 83,721. Days like these naturally strain the resources of Mr. Strange, the refreshment contractor, to the utmost. Knives, forks, plates, and spoons are scattered all over the building and far away across the grounds. Some are found months afterwards, brown, rusty, and broken, in the shrubberies, or on the geological island; pork pies and ale bottles stray into the Alhambra and Assyrian courts, broken sandwiches are found in the Hall of Lions or the Pompeian Exhibition; soda water bottles divide the pools with gold fish and floating lilies, and generally there is the usual mess which might be expected after such a large and unmanageable party. It is pleasant to find that the directors are satisfied with Mr. Strange's administration of the refreshment department, and that the public, if we are to judge by the small number of complaints, are of the same opinion as the directors. The income which the shareholders have derived from this source during the year has been nearly twenty-three thousand pounds, or within seven thousand pounds of the sum drawn from Messrs. Morrish and Veillard at the International Exhibition. At Brompton the visitors exceeded six millions; at Sydenham they were only two millions, so that the refreshment contract accepted by Mr Strange has been more than twice as productive to the shareholders in proportion as the Brompton contracts were to the Royal Commissioners.

The receipts from the great musical performances are very large, and the expenditure in getting up these striking entertainments is liberal in the extreme. The Handel Festival may be particularly referred to. That festival this year produced more than twenty-five thousand pounds, and cost more than eighteen thousand pounds, leaving a net profit of seven thousand pounds. The admissions on ordinary half-crown days reached about nine thousand pounds, and on shilling days about seventy-four thousand pounds, together eighty-three thousand pounds, and this exclusive of receipts from reserved seats.

The rental from industrial and general exhibitors was about fourteen thousand pounds—an enormous sum to draw from a bazaar in the suburbs. The income from this source shows a steady rate of increase, which is highly encouraging to the shareholders. The Art-Union does not appear to be very productive, as it brought in only one hundred and sixty-two pounds odd in the shape of rent, but the fees received in the School of Art amounted this year to seven hundred and four pounds. The waiting and cloak rooms produced nearly two thousand three hundred pounds, or nearly half as much as the cloak rooms and umbrella stands at the International Exhibition.

The cost of maintaining the building is, of course, very great, but this is in a fair way of being reduced. About sixteen thousand pounds has been spent in this way during the year, and the gardens and grounds have cost about eight thousand pounds. The waterengines and waterworks have also sucked up at least two thousand pounds. The musical charges have been about six thousand pounds; and the special attractions—such as Blondin—costs about seventeen thousand pounds. The charge for general management is about eight thousand pounds, and the direction and audit cost only seven hundred and thirty-five pounds. These figures, of course, apply to the year ending October 31. The gross income of the company during that period, drawn from a variety of sources both inside and outside the building and grounds, was nearly one hundred and forty-six thousand pounds. The gross expenditure of the company during the same period was a little over eighty-five thousand pounds, leaving a balance to be carried to the general revenue account of nearly sixty-one thousand pounds. The dividend to be recommended at the rate of three per cent. per annum is equal to about eight per cent. per annum to those who have bought their shares at the current market price.

The annual meeting to-day promises to be one of the most hopeful that the shareholders have been summoned to attend, and we trust that it may only be the first of a pleasant series. No Exhibition deserves to succeed more than the Crystal Palace; and none by succeeding will be a greater credit to the country.

The Pauperism of Lancashire.—The returns for November last of the pauperism of the Unions in the distressed districts show a continued increase, the numbers being—first week, 238,553; second week, 248,922; third week, 261,011; and fourth week, 269,860. The numbers in the fourth week of November, 1861, were 67,695, since which there has been a progressive increase till it reached the total above stated for November, 1862.

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NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

(From the Globe, Dec. 18.)

A DISCUSSION has arisen in the Swedish Chamber of Nobles on the motion relative to the compact of union between that kingdom and Norway. The necessity for the revision was admitted by every one, and it was only on the question of oportuneness that any discussion arose. Count Arkersward presented a motion inviting the Government to undertake, as early as possible, the revision of the compact of union, and demanded that a committee, composed of Swedes, should be charged to examine the question and forward fresh propositions to the Storthing. M. de Geer, Minister of Justice, argued that they ought to wait for the initiative of Norway, which country can alone assure the success of the reform. Count Ankersward's motion was referred to one of the committees of the Chamber.

A LONG ENGAGEMENT.

(From the Bury and Norwich Post.)

ELMSWELL was thrown into no small excitement on Monday by the marriage of Mr. David Mulley to Miss Jemima Farthing, both very honest and industrious people, but rather eccentric characters. The bridegroom is the well-known Elmswell Poet; the father of the bride is a hale, upright man, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. The courtship has been carried on for no less than twenty-six years, but the ardent suitor confessed at the last that he so counted of the time of their union, that every minute seemed to him as ten! On the arrival of the parties at the church they were agreeably surprised to find the gateway decorated with evergreens—apt emblem of the jubilee time of life at which they were going, not out of but into bonds—and the pathway through the churchyard as appropriately strewed with the best flowers that the season would afford. The service was performed with due solemnity by the Rev. H. S. Marriott, and the happy bridegroom returned home, doubtless rejoicing that he had been at length enabled to change his Farthing into a great treasure.

POLAND AND THE POLES.

(From Leisure Hour for November 1862.)

CHAPTER 1.

POLAND was at one time one of the largest and most influential kingdoms of Europe. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries it had an area of 390,000 square miles—nearly twice as large as France; and had a population of 13,000,000 more than the combined peoples of England and Spain at that period. Its ample dominions extended from Livonia and the Baltic on the north, to the Ukraine, Moldavia, and the Carpathians in the south; from the Dwina and Dnieper on the east, to Pomerania, Brandenburg, Bohemia and Silesia on the west. The territory unlike the heterogeneous provinces of Austria, was compact, and was divided into Great and Little Poland on the west, Masovia and Podlachia in the centre, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine on the east, and Luthuania on the north-east, and was subdivided into thirty-one palatinates and starostys.

The present mutilated kingdom of Poland, constituted by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, and attached to the Russian empire, is of very limited extent. Its area in square miles is 49,408, and its population only 4,797,845, consisting chiefly of Poles with a very large number of Jews, besides Russians, Germans, Gipsies, and Tartars.

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We have the following graphic account of the general features of the country in Mr. Brunett's "View of Poland."—"The traveller in Poland sometimes find himself in an expanse of surface, almost without a house or tree, or any single object large enough to attract his notice. Soon, however, are descried the skirts of some vast forest fringing the distant horizon, and on entering it we proceed for eight or ten miles more or less, winding with the road through lofty pines, &c., precluded from the sight of all objects but trees and shrubs. Sometimes in the midst of a forest we meet with a small spot of ground (for example, of ten or twenty acres) cleared and cultivated, its sides prettily fenced by the green surrounding woods. Sometimes a small lake is found thus situated, its borders ornamented in a similar manner, and those, generally speaking, are the prettiest scenes which Poland furnishes. These forests in some places are fifteen and even twenty miles in all directions. Indeed, if we exclude morasses and the level pasture lands, perhaps not more than half the country, *generally speaking*, is cleared. At distance intervals are found plains of some extent, affording rich pasturage. The best are those contiguous to the Vistula, some of which are periodically overflowed by that river." This descripton of Poland, written many years ago, is still substantially correct.

The Poles are a sclavonic people descended from those sclavonic tribes who in the sixteenth century, proceeded up the Dnieper, entered the basin of the Vistula, and took possession of the territory from the Warta eastward and around the shores of the Baltic. They have fine athletic forms, and are vigorous and brave. The privileged classes, the nobility and gentry have been accustomed to independence. The mass of the people were serfs, under the ancient republic of Poland. * * * * The prevailing religion in Poland is the Roman Catholic. The ancient government was monarchical, but the constitution differed little from a republic. The king was the head of the government, and was elected by the nobility and clergy of the state.

* * * * *

The male line of the Jagellean dynasty perished with Sigcomum Augustus in 1572. This dynasty lasted about two centuries. The monarchy was substantially hereditary, though at each succession a Diet was held, and the formalities of an election were regularly observed. * * * * At this time the *formal* passed into a *real* election, and party divisions led to the ruin of the state.

It may not be uninteresting to give a brief sketch of the ceremony of electing a king in Poland. As soon as the throne became vacant, the primate of the church notified the vacancy of the throne to the European Courts, and issued the writs to the nobles and gentry. They met on horseback with crowds of armed retainers sometimes to the number of 100,000, on the field of Vola, in the vicinity of Warsaw. All the nobles of the kingdom had the privilege to vote. The Poles were ranged in lines on the left side of the Vistula, and the Lithuanians on the right, under the banners of their palatines. In the centre of the field was a wooden erection, the hall of the Senate. The king had to be chosen by the unanimous voice of the assembly. On his being elected, the field rang with the cries of *vivat* and the reports of pistols. Before he was proclaimed he had to swear to observe the *pacta conventa*, considered the Magna Charta of Poland. It was therein enjoined that the crown was not hereditary; that the king would ratify the treaties with foreign powers entered into by the Diet; that in declaring war, concluding peace, making levies or hiring auxiliaries, the consent of the Diet and Senate should be necessary, with other provisions therein stipulated, which greatly restricted the royal prerogative.

On the death of Sigcomum Augustus, the last of the Jagellars, Sweden, France, Austria and Russia, brought forward their candidates for the Polish throne, and used cajolery, bribery, intrigue, and intimidation. Henry of Anjou, of France, was elected, but his reign proved short and inglorious. No name of any note occurs in the list of elected sovereigns, except that of John Sobieski, who began to reign in 1674. For several previous reigns the kingdom was weakened with foreign wars with Muscovy, Turkey and Sweden, and with internal strifes among the proud and quarrelsome nobles. John Cassimer, who abdicated the throne of Poland in 1668, after he had reigned twenty years, foresaw the dangers which were impending over unhappy Poland, and in the assembly of the representatives of the nation gave this solemn warning and prediction: May God grant that I deceive myself, but if you do not hasten to remedy the evils which your pretended free elections bring on the country, and if you do not renounce your personal privileges, this noble kingdom will become the prey of other nations; the Muscovite will take Russia and Lithuania away from us, the Brandenburger will take Prussia and Posen, and Germany (Austria) will be obliged to do as they do, and will take possession of Little Poland and Cracow." Prophetic words, and how terribly have they been fulfilled!

The reign of John Sobieski was more brilliant than useful to his country. In 1685 the Turks, with a large army of 200,000, had laid seige to Vienna, when Sobieski, with 40,000 men routed them under the walls of Vienna, and hurled them back to their own territories, and freed Germany from her invaders. By ceding a portion of the Polish territory to Muscovy, for a subsidy of 200,000 roubles per annum, he gave great to his nobles and people, who did not permit his son to succeed him.

As we have said, by the *pacta conventa* the royal prerogative during the dynasty of the Jagellars, and till the first partition of Poland, was restricted within comparatively narrow limits, which extended the privileges of the nobility and gentry, who, like England's feudal barons in the olden time, kept the people in great subjection.

The Diets consisted, first of the Senate composed of the Bishops, the palatines, or perpetual governors of Provinces; of the castellans—the lieutenants of the latter and the grand officers of the crown; and secondly, of the nuncios, or representatives of the nobles and gentry in the Palatinates. When they assembled in the city without arms and horses they were termed the *comitia togata*; when they met in the fields armed as during an interregnum, at the Diet of election, they were called the *comitia paludata*.

In addition to the great diets for the election of sovereigns, ordinary Diets were held every two years at least. The singular privilege of the *liberum veto*, by which any member of the Diet was able to nullify the proceedings of the Assembly by his dissent or protest, lead to confusion and strife, and gave the ambitious neighbouring states the opportunity of influencing the Diet through their intrigues, which, with other concurring causes, led to the ruin of the state. Yet, strange to say, by a sad fatality this baneful provision was long considered by the Poles as the palladium of their liberties. It gave unlimited licence to bribery and corruption among the members of the Diet, particularly in the election of their princes. The crown was latterly sold to the highest bidder, or bestowed under the influence of foreign force. The power given to each member to veto public proceedings, sometimes induced the stronger party to attack the weaker, sword in hand, and occasioned rival confederacies and divisions in the state.

(To be continued.)

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., ON THE MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, Marine Lines, Esplanade, the property of Major J. THACKER, Bombay Staff Corps, (proceeded to England), the same consists of Cut Glassware, Gilt, Dinner, and Tea Sets, Hotwater, and Vegetable Dishes, Single, and Chamber Candlesticks, Cruet, Pickle, and Liquor Frames, Salver, Bottle Stands, Box of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, with mother-o'pearl handles, Revolver, Clock, Cutlery, &c., Dining and Camp Tables, Sideboard, Screens, Easy, and Prediou Chairs, Carpets, Circular Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Teapoys, Work Table, What-not, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps, Camp, and Child's Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Chests of Drawers, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One Curricle with Harness.
1 Cow and Calf.
1 Buffalo Cow and Calf.
No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th Jan., 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Long Cloths, a few Bales of Twist, Gilt Moulding for Picture Frames, a few dozen of good Champagne, a few dozen of Porter, and sundry other Articles, one Organ, playing 40 tunes.

SALE BY AUCTION OF OILMANSTORES, GROCERIES, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

To be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of housekeepers and private purchasers.

These Stores, Perfumery, &c., lately received from London, have been expressly prepared for the Bombay market by the well-known purveyor, G. F. Coward.

Purchasers can buy in small lots. An excellent and unusual opportunity is thus afforded to families and others for laying in supplies at reasonable prices.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Auction, at noon, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, an Invoice of the above, consisting of—

Pickles.	Perfumery.
Jams and Jellies.	Medicines.
Tart Fruits.	Scents.
Mustard.	Violet Powder.
Sauces.	Bonbons.
Flavouring Essences.	Lozenges.
Groceries.	Syrups.
Oatmeal.	Olives.
Yarmouth Bloaters, in Tins.	Scented Soap.
Salad Oil.	Sundries.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Patent folding Bedstead, Do. Chairs, fitted with strong canvas.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Colored Cashmere, of varieties, Black Silk Alpacca, Portmanteau, Dressing Cases, Railway Companions, &c.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Rich Gold Cravat Rings and Pins.
Plated and Bronzed Argand Lamps, of 1, 2, 3 and 4 lights, by A. J. Nash & Co., of London, guaranteed.
Breakfast Services, for 12.
Superior Hair Oil, in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per doz. Cod Liver Oil, in large and small Bottles, and Bailey's Hair Wash.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th January 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 " " Longcloths.
600 " " Madapollams.
800 " " Jaconets.
500 " " T. Cloth.
1 Case T. Red Sarry.
16 Cases White Jacconets.
10 Bales Mule and Water Twist.
12 Cases 1 and 8 day American Clocks.
4 do. do. with Alarums.
J. F. & Co.—10 Chests damaged Black Tea.

On account of Aba Jacob the first purchaser, by order of Mungeesh Pandoorung, Esq.

A. J.—168 Casks each containing 50 cultivating shovels—Square tang to fasten each shovel stamped M.J. weight 9 tons 19 cwt, 3 qr. 4 lbs.

174 Casks each 50 cultivating shovels flat tang stamped M.J. weight 10 tons 3 qr. 18 lbs.

An Invoice of Glass and Earthenware the former comprises, quart, pint and ½ pint Tumblers, Sodawater do., Handle Cans, quart and pint, Decanters, blue Finger Basins, Sugar and Butter Pots, Round Plates, and Dishes Amber Plates, Fine Cut Wine, Claret, Liqueur, Champagne, Jelly and Custard Glasses, Goblets, Crafts with tops, Knife rests, the latter comprises Painted Bowls, Breakfast Tea and Coffee Cups, and Saucers, White Chamber Painted Basins, Dessert and Table Plates.

2 Cases Blue-laid Foolscap.

SALE OF NEW BOOKS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of First-Class Books on Literature, Science, and Art.

Farrar's Eric, or Little by Little, Farrar's Julian Home, or, Recollections of College Life, Scott's (Sir Walter) Tales of a Grandfather, many fine plates, Wood-ranger (The), by Captain Mayne Reid, War Trail, by Captain Mayne Reid, Phillip's Records of Mining and Metallurgy, a work suitable for Gold Seekers, Castle of Otranto, Familiar Fables, superbly illustrated, Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, Paul Periwinkle, or, the Pressgang, Book (The) of Beauty; or, Portraits of the Female Aristocracy, Book of Battle Songs, Book of Highland Minstrelsy, British Birds, Dreamland, by Mary Elizabeth, Goldsmith's Complete Poetical Works, with beautiful illustrations, Spain and Portugal, Hogg's Vegetable Kingdom, History of Russia from the Earliest Time, Book of French Songs, Burke (Right Hon. Edmund), Life and Character, Jameson's Essays on Art, Literature, and Social Morals, Neptune (The Planet), Knight's (Chas.) Pictorial Gallery of Arts, Ragonot's Vocabulaire Symbolique, Redpath's Border History of Scotland; Rochette's Lectures on Ancient Art, Salvator Rosa, by Lady Morgan, Sinnett's Hunters and Fishers, Sinnett's Herdsmen and Tillers. Tasso and Leonora, Quin's Library Historical Atlas, in a series of coloured Maps of the World, Chorley (Henry F.), Authors of England, Book of Nature, Baird's Dictionary of Natural History, Bryce's (Dr.), Brougham's (Lord) Lives of British Statesmen, Burlow (Professor) and Babbage, Encyclopædia of Arts, Cowper's Poetical Works; Child's (Mrs. Biographies of Good Wives, Cyclopædia of Universal Biography; Men of all Times and Nations, Curiosities of Biography, Campbell's Lives of the British Admirals, Portable Commentary, Portable Commentary, Analytical Bible, Landscape Painters of England: Stratford's Shakspere, Bowdler's Family Edition of the Words of Shakspere, Wittich's Curiosities of Physical Geography; History of Greece, Roman Empire, Roman Empire, Ottoman Empire, Encyclopædia of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Encyclopædia of Nat. History, Encyclopædia of Mental Philosophy, Useful Information for Sailors, Encyclopædia of Mathematical Science, Proctor's (Colonel), Shakspere's Complete Works, Thomson's Dictionary of Domestic Medicine and Surgery, Thomson's Dictionary, of Chemistry, Canning (Right Hon.), Life and Character, Arabian Night's Entertainments, Baron Gros' Embassy to China, Scripture Readings for Young People, Johnson's Architecture, Young Ben Franklin, Mackey's Lexicon of Freemasonry, Contemporary Biography, Domestic Economy, An Englishman's Travels in America, Ancient History, Arts Hints, by J. J. Jarves, Aubrey Conyers, a Tale, by Miss Steuart, Baxter's (John A.) Church History of England, Conquest of Canada, Birthland of St. Paul, Bowring's Decimal System, Bradley's System of Practical Geography, Brougham's (Lord) History of the British Constitution, King Arthur, The Emigrant Churchman, by Christmas (Author of "The Phantom World"), Davy's (Sir Humphrey) The Englishwoman in Russia, History of Gustavus, History of the Christian Church, Hough's (Rev. Jas.) History of Christianity, History of the Sandwich Islands, History of Kiana, Low's Enquiry into the Simple Bodies of Chemistry, Martell's Naval Officer's Guide, Hungary and Transylvania, Miss Pardoe's Pilgrimage in Paris, Wanderings in the Pyrenees, India in Greece; Our Indian Army, Red Brick House, Rogers' Treatise on Iron Metallurgy, Watts' Lyric Poems, A Winter in Spitzbergen, London Labour and the London Poor.

Catalogues are ready, and may be had an application; the Books will be on view from Saturday, the 17th instant.

SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE AND SHOP FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his shop, No. 24, Calbadavi, the stock in trade and shop furniture of Cowasjee Eduljee, Europe shopkeeper, closing up his business, the same comprises Beer, Porter, Brandy, Sherry, Port, Liquor, Cherry Brandy, Old Tom, Oilmanstores, Provision, Cutlery, Toys, Perfumery, several other Sundry Europe Articles, Tables, Counters, Show Cases, &c. &c.

The above will be on view from Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Upna Cottage, on the Parell Road, the Household Furniture, Platedware, Glass and Crockery, &c. &c., of W. WALKER, Esq., the same comprises Pier, Sofa, Round, Card, and Dining Tables, Easy, Predieu, Rocking, Drawing Room and Arm Chairs, Four-post Bedstead, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Teapoys, Clothes and Gown Presses, Camp Cots, Chest of Drawers, Screens, Dressing and Bath Room Furniture, Sideboard, good Engravings in Frames, Lamps, Table Ornaments, a Mohagany Square Pianoforte, Cookroom and Dispense Furniture, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Wednesday, the 28th instant.

Bombay, 19th January 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

FISHING TACKLE.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

LONDON HOUSE.—BY LAST OVERLAND MAIL.—WATCHES by McCabe, THORNHILL, BROTHER & Co., John Jones, Beasely, and a few Gold and Silver Independent Seconds or Race Watches.

Ladies Gold Necklets, Chains, Lockets, Wristlets, Brooches and Earrings of the latest fashion.
Wedding Rings, Keepers, and Rings set with precious Stones.
Studs, Alberts Rings, Watch Keys.
Silver Christening and Presentation Cups for Regattas and Rifle Matches.
Silver Butter Knives. Rs. 5 to 7.
Pickle Forks, Tea Caddy Spoons.
Silver Presentation Cup, Knife, Fork and Spoons in a beautiful Morocco Case.
Race or Opera Glasses, Ladies Companions, Paper Weights, Spectacles, single and double Eye Glasses with and without Rings, Goggles, Silver Thimbles, Babies Silver Whistles with Bells and Coral Handles.
Master Masons and Royal Arch Suits.
" and Past Masters Jewels.
Clocks of all sizes and descriptions. Rs. 8 to 150.
Watches cleaned and repaired by a first class European Watchmaker and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.

TERMS CASH.

All Watches over 50 Rs. are guaranteed.
Watches made to order.
Old Gold and Silver, Old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.
THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., Practical Watchmakers and direct Importers from London and Geneva.
Bombay, Established 1851.
Orders from outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

BASS & Co.'s BEER in Quarts, and BARCLAY'S BROWN STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, both bottled by *J. J. Stone & Co.*, for sale. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, Trueman and Hanbury's ALE and PORTER in Pints and Quarts. Also a few cases of Cliquot's celebrated CHAMPAIGN in Quarts.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.—Per Ships *Caledonian* and *Sea Horse*. Tennent's Beer, in quarts and pints. Tennent's Porter, in quarts and pints, in magnificent condition.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—RUM, of superior quality and strength, in Hogsheads and Butts.

Bombay, 19th December 1862. FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh consignment of the following celebrated Brandies, in one dozen Cases.

Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozants.

Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle,	in Cases of	1	Dozen	Quarts.
Ditto,	ditto	2		Pints.
Sparkling Hock,	ditto	1		Quarts.
Ditto,	ditto	2		Pints.
Ruedesheim,	ditto	2		do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—The following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne,	in case containing		1	doz. each.
Moselle,	ditto	ditto	1	"
Sherry,	ditto	ditto	3	"
Claret,	ditto	ditto	2	"
Eau de Cologne,	in Boxes		½	"

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts),	in cases containing		3	doz. each.
Sherry,	ditto	ditto	3	"
Brandy,	ditto	ditto	1	"
Old Tom,	ditto	ditto	1	"
Whiskey,	ditto	ditto	1	"

W. NICOL & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal……Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. } White do. } ……Good Dinner Wines…	"	"	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	"	"	22
MADEIRA, very old	"	"	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity……Quarts	"	"	28
Do. Do. ……Pints	"	"	15
Red Seal ……Quarts	"	"	24
Do. Do. ……Pints	"	"	13
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margux	"	"	34
Leoville	"	"	28
St. Julien	"	"	22
Medoc	"	"	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality…A.DePaul……Quarts	"	"	40
Do. …A.DePaul……Pints	"	"	21
Do. …J. C. Morizet…Quarts	"	"	36
Do. …do …Pints	"	"	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine… }	"	"	38
MOSELLE do do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	"	"	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do	"	"	18
CURACOA	"	"	42
MARASCHINO	"	"	40
CHERRY BRANDY	"	"	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	"	"	
Do. …Julies Robins (30 year old)	"	"	50
Rum ……Fine old Jamaica…	"	"	20
Gin—Old Tom….Booth, London……	"	"	
Do……Hollands, in cases…	"	"	
WHISKEY……Glenlivat, Crabbie …	"	"	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

AMMUNITION.—ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military purposes. Double Waterproof of Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings, to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges, for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases, of superior quality, for Shot, Guns, and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compreression from soft refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Grey's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
☞ Wholesale only.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ⅛ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ⅛ to 1¼ "	"	10	0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Ship Slicers or Chisels, 4 inch	each	6	0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	4	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets	per doz.	12	0
File Handles, with Brass Ferules	per 100	15	0
Garden Shears	each	5	0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	"	3	12
Do. Hoes	"	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch	each	1	0
Do. do do. 6 "	"	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 "	"	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 "	"	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	21	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	23	0
Do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	"	18	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	20	0
Do. do. do. do. No 3	"	22	0
Locks, Iron, Pad, No. 1, 2½ inch	per doz.	8	0
Do. do. do. 3 "	"	9	0
Do. do. do. 3½ "	"	12	0
Do. do. do. 4 "	"	15	0
Do. do. do. N. 2, 2½ "	"	7	8
Do. do. do. 3 "	"	10	8
Do. do. do. 3½ "	"	15	8
do. do. do. 4 "	"	19	8
Do. Brass do. No. 1, 1½ "	"	6	0
Do. do. do. 2 "	"	8	0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	13	0
Do. do. do. No. 2, 1½ "	"	7	0
Do. do. do. 2 "	"	9	0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	12	0
Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp posts	"	100	0
Very best Copal Varnish	per gallon	12	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do. do.	"	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	"	24	0
Books, Copying, Foolscap size, 500 pages	"	10	0
Do. do. do. 1000 "	"	14	0
Do. do. Letter size, 500 "	"	9	0
Do. do. do. 1000 "	"	12	0
Oiled Sheets for the above, Demy size	per sheet	0	4
Drying do. do. do. do.	per doz.	0	12
Copying Ink, Waterlow's	per quart	2	8
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	"	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights	"	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	"	1	0
Do. do. do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Magnum Bonum Pens	per box of 12	0	10
Penholders for Pen Nibs, all kinds	per doz.	0	6
Pewter Ink Stands of all sizes	from As. to 12	3	0
Blotting Paper, Red, White, and Buff	per Ream	14	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	"	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	12
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	3	0
Hand Brushes	each	1	12
Long-handled Hair Brooms	"	2	12
Bass Brooms	"	3	0
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	4
Carriage Mops	"	1	8
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	4
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks	Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do.	Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces			
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	"	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.	"	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	"	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed	"	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	"	10	8
Hanging do. do. do. do.	"	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet	"	20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1	0

BASSETT & Co.

Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 22nd December 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distance Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.
	BOMBAY	Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	...	2 30
2¼	Byculla	"	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	10 22	...	2 45
5¾	Dadur	"	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	...	...	2 56
8	MAHIM	Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	3 10
9¼	COORLA	Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	...	...	6 14	...	10 45	...	...
16½	Bhandoop	"	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	11 12	...	...
20¾	Tannah	"	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	11 30	...	...
33½	CALLIAN	Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	12 5	...	...
	CALLIAN	Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla	"	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wassind	"	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Shapoor	"	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Khurdee	"	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	KUSSARAH	Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11½ MILES.

Distance Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
						P.M.							
	EGUTPOORA	Dep.	...	6 30	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore	"	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½	Deolalee for Nassick	"	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar	"	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lassulgaum	"	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar	"	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum	"	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193½	Chalisgaum	"	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Kujgaum	"	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½	Pachora	"	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Mussawud	"	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½	JULGAUM	Arr.	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			A. M.	P. M.									
	CALLIAN	Dep.	11 12	10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor	"	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel	"	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Tillowlee	"	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	CAMPOOLEE	Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			P.M.	A.M.			P.M.						
	KHANDALLA	Dep.	4 15	4 0	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
78½	Lanowlee	"	4 35	4 20	...	...	8 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla	"	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91½	Tulligaum	"	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee	"	6 25	6 15	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
112½	POONA	Arr.	6 40	6 25	...	...	10 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	POONA	Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Oorooloe	"	...	8 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum	"	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132½	Patus	"	...	9 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal	"	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188½	Poomulwaree	"	...	11 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206½	Jehwoor	"	...	12 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216½	Keim	"	...	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227½	Barsee Road	"	...	1 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Marheh	"	...	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255½	Mohol	"	...	3 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276½	SHOLAPORE	Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distance Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			Noon.									
	SHOLAPORE	Dep.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Mohol	"	1 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marheh	"	2 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48½	Barsee Road	"	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim	"	3 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jehwoor	"	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87½	Poomulwaree	"	5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½	Decksal	"	5 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123½	Patus	"	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Kheirgaum	"	7 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Oorooloe	"	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163½	POONA	Arr.	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			P.M.	A. M.								
	POONA	Dep.	9 50	9 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Kirkee	"	10 5	9 20	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184½	Tulligaum	"	...	10 20	3 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
194½	Kirkulla	"	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202½	Lanowlee	"	11 53	11 23	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	KHANDALLA	Arr.	12 8	11 38	4 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.							
	CAMPOOLEE	Dep.	3 15	2 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
209½	Tillowlee	"	...	2 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222½	Narel	"	4 10	3 5	7 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
234½	Budlapoor	"	4 45	3 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
243	CALLIAN	Arr.	5 18	4 7	8 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						A.M.	A. M.					
	JULGAUM	Dep.	...	...	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Mussawud	"	...	...	...	12 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
29½	Pachora	"	...	...	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
45½	Kujgaum	"	...	...	...	2 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
57½	Chalisgaum	"	...	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
77½	Nandgaum	"	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
98½	Munmar	"	...	...	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	Lassulgaum	"	...	...	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
124½	Niphar	"	...	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
144½	Deolalee for Nassick	"	...	...	...	10 0	8 5	...	...	...	...	...
160½	Nandore	"	...	...	...	10 55	8 55	...	...	...	...	...
175½	EGUTPOORA	Arr.	...	...	...	11 55	9 0	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11½ MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
						A.M.	P.M.					
	KUSSARAH	Dep.	...	...	...	4 15	2 0	...	...	...	...	...
184	Khurdee	"	...	...	...	4 45	2 30	...	...	...	...	...
197½	Shapoor	"	...	...	...	5 35	3 15	...	...	...	...	...
201½	Wassind	"	...	...	...	5 55	3 30	...	...	...	...	...
219½	Titwalla	"	...	...	...	6 30	4 5	...	...	...	...	...
217½	CALLIAN	Arr.	...	...	...	6 55	4 25	...	...	...	...	...
			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	CALLIAN	Dep.	5 23	4 15	8 50	7 20	4 30	...	...	...	5 20	...
255½	Tannah	"	6 2	4 50	9 25	8 30	5 13	...	...	...	6 0	...
259½	Bhandoop	"	...	...	...	8 42	5 30	...	...	...	6 15	...
267	Coorla	"	6 30	5 28	9 55	8 58	5 53	...	...	...	6 40	...
	Mahim	"	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	7 0	10 0	...	8 0
270½	Dadur	"	...	...	...	...	6 7	9 25	7 9	10 10	...	8 10
274	Byculla	"	6 52	5 50	10 18	9 23	6 23	9 38	7 21	10 23	7 7	8 22
276½	BOMBAY	Arr.	7 4	6 5	10 30	9 35	6 35	9 50	7 33	10 35	7 20	8 47

NOTE.—The 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only.

GHAUT CONVEYANCE IN ADDITION TO RAILWAY FARES.

BHORE GHAUT…… { Palkies……Rs. 4 0 0 each. / Dhoolees …… " 2 4 0 each. } | THULL GHAUT……Dhoolees……Rs. 10 each.

Passengers requiring the Company's Conveyance over the Bhore Ghaut should obtain Ghaut Tickets at the Stations where they take their Railway Tickets.

The Bullock Dumnees on the Bhore Ghaut have been discontinued from the 1st December 1862.

Dhoolee Tickets for the Thull Ghaut will be obtainable at all the principal Stations. The Tickets to be purchased 48 hours before travelling to enable the Company to provide the Conveyance.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 22nd December 1862.

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

Business Announcements.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

MRS. HERN,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
3, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

BEGS to intimate that she has just received several cases of

NEW GOODS,

consisting of Trimmed and Untrimmed Crinoline and Straw Bonnets and Hats for Ladies and Children, made up Bonnets, Infant's Hoods and Hats, Feather Tufts.

A nice assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnet Caps, Black and White Tulle Falls, Velvet Head-dresses, Coronets ornamented with Steel.

A choice selection of Wreath and Bouquets.

Plain and Fancy Silks, Bright, Black and White ditto, Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Etoile Gauze and Fancy Grenadines, suitable for Dinner and evening wear, Organdi Muslins Printed Cambrics, Warm Dresses for ladies going "home" in fine Linsey Woolsey, Broché, Broché Crossover and Broché Genippes

London made up Skirts, also Morning Wrappers and Jackets, Zouave Jackets, and Bodies in Muslin and Silk Andalusian Vests.

Corsets and Expansion Shirts.

Maltese Sets Sleeves and Collars, Maltese ditto Cuffs and Collars, Muslin ditto Sleeves and Collars, Linen Cuffs and Collars;

White and all the new Colors in Tarlatans, White fine Swiss and Spotted Book Muslins, Black and White Plain and Figured Brussels Netts, Black Lace Tunics, Gold Spotted Blond for Ball Dresses, Tulle Berthes, Parisian Fans.

BRIDAL WREATHS, &c.

Bouquets, Flowers and Favors, Veils in Limerick Honiton and Tulle.

BRIDAL BONNETS.

White Lace Flouncing, Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, Plain ditto, White and Colored Llama Shawls, White and Black Grenadine square Shawls, Fancy Checked and Striped Llama Shawls; Grenadine Cloaks and material for making up ditto, Black Glace Mantles, Spanish, Lace Shawls and Mantles.

FAMILY MOURNING.

Black soft Patent Crêpe, fine Black Paramatta Norwick and French Barêges Tamatave French Merino, Black Grenadine for Cloaks, Crêpe Trimmings, Crêpe Sets Collars and Sleeves, Crêpe Falls and Veils, Black Shawls, Crêpe and Crinoline Bonnets. Jet Brooches and Buckles.

Air-tight Japan Tin Boxes.

Particular attention given to Wedding and Mourning orders

No orders can be attended to, unless containing a remittance for Goods required, or reference in Bombay.

November, 1862.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—GREAT NOVELTY.—Received from Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, a few MUTTON HAMS.

Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

MESSRS. LAWSON AND McKENZIE, Ship Chandlers, &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses, at Rs. 1 per lb., also a few Casks of Bass & Co.'s doubled labled Beer, at Rs. 6 per dozen, just landed from the Ship *Flying Venus*.

NOTICE.—THE GREAT SUCCESS attending the sale of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT'S PIANOFORTES has led to the importation of spurious imitations. For the genuine article the public is requested to apply at No. 1, Church Gate. Price Rs. 600. Stands in perfect tune at concert pitch, and gives universal satisfaction.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, per Overland Mail—PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.

PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES, of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN TILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors', Miners', and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.
LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged*.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Business Announcements.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received, a fresh consignment of Fancy Millinery, ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty*.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY SELLING OFF, MRS. McAULEY begs to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that on account of her having to change her residence she is selling off her stock of Millinery at reduced prices.

No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received ex *Empress of India*, *Windsor Castle*, and *Overland*, a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of—

BALL DRESSES, in *Tulle, Lace, Blonde, Tarlaton, Silk*, &c. &c.
CHINEE Striped and figured "*Silk Dresses*."
Rich *Evening* Silks and Grenadines.
Colored *Grenadine*, and Barège Dresses.
Colored Exhibition Organde Muslins.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.
White Fancy Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
Colored Brilliants and Jacconets for Morning Dresses.
Mouseline de soi Dresses.
White and Colored Tarlatons.
Coloured Mohair Dresses and *Burnous to match.*
Chinée Sprigged Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black and White Lace Flouncing.
Lawn and Muslin Linings for Dresses.
Plain Book Muslin.
Colored Cloth for Ladies' Mantles (warm).
Warm Material for Dresses &c. for Ladies proceeding Home.
Black and White *Lace Shawls.*
Black Llama Burnouses.
White and Colored Llama *Shawls.*
White Llama Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks.*
Black Silk *Paletots.*
Rich Cloaks and *Hoods for Infants.*
Dress Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk, Blonde, Chip, Crêpe, &c.&c.
Plain and *Figured Crinoline Bonnets.*
Embroidered French Cambric *Handkerchiefs.*
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets, *Collar* and *Sleeves.*
Black and White *Maltese real Lace Lappets.*
Black and White Spotted Tulle *Falls.*
Black, Brown, and Colored *Hair Nets.*
Fancy, Gilt, and Caroline *Buckles.*
Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets.*
"*Victoria*" and "*Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats.
Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces.*
Rich Fancy Fans.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Jet and Gold Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.*
Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies).
Exhibition Sashes.
Exhibition Chimisettes.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Warm *Shawls* and *Cloaks.*
Lace Leaves and *Wreaths for Bonnets.*
Tassels, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.
Book Muslin and Jacconet Embroidery.
Black, White, and Colored Sewing Cotton.
Aluminium, Steel, and Enamel Ornaments.
Patent Frilling for Children's Dresses.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
Fancy Hats, richly trimmed, with "*Feathers* and "*Flowers*."
Boys' and *Girls' Hats*, in great variety.
Wreaths and *Head Dresses of the Latest Fashions.*
Gold Tiaras.
Garnitures in flowers, for *Ball Dresses.*
Ladies' Corsets.
Hair Plaits.
Dress Preservers.
Colored *Fruit* for Hats.
Colored Gimps.

FOR WEDDINGS.

Bridal Bonnets and *Wreaths.*
Dresses in Tulle, Lace, Tarlaton, Silk, &c.
Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares.
Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

FOR MOURNING.

Paramatta and Mohair (double width).
Black Grenadine and Barège.
Black Glacé Silks.
Grenadine Shawls and Burnouses.
White and Black Crêpe Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Black Shawls and Silk Stockings.
Black Fans, Jet Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed Muslin Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Half Mourning Muslins and Grenadine.
Half Mourning Check Silk Dresses.
Black and Grey Flowers.
Black Gimps &c. &c. &c.

Hours of Business from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, November 1862.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE,—One China-built fast-pulling Gig, length 26 feet, with 5 Brass Roalocks, on board the *Margaret Jane*, lately arrived from China. Apply to COWASJEE JAMSETJEE, DUBASH, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 13th January 1863.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!—Just Arrived Mahableshwar Potatoes of superior kind, in baskets, each containing four Maunds. Price Rs. 5½ per basket. Apply to Nesserwanjee Cowasjee Vachagandhy, opposite the General Post Office, Marine Street.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first-rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED, per Ship *Empress of India*:—A fresh consignment of the celebrated Paraffin Candles.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Insurances, &c.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, "LIMITED."

ESTABLISHED, 1860.

OFFICES, 35, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

Chairman.—Harvey Lewis, Esq., M.P.

Deputy Chairman.—A. D. De Pass, Esq., (De Pass & Sons.)

Directors.

Charles Bell, Esq.	J. Thomson, T. Bonar & Co.
Peter Bell, Esq.	Scott Bell & Co.
John Fleming, Esq.	Smith Fleming & Co.
Samuel Harper, Esq.	Lloyds.
John Lubbock, Esq., F.R.S.	Robarts Lubbock & Co.
J. Leonino, Esq.	J. Leonino & Co.
S. Pinto Leite, Esq.	Pinto Leite and Brothers.
Wm. Mackinnon, Esq.	W. Mackinnon & Co.
Thomas D. Neave, Esq.	Robert Smith & Co.
Brice H. Pearse, Esq.	Alexander Sen & Co.
Albert Ricardo, Esq.	A. & W. Ricardo.
Wm. Reowris, Esq.	Cavan Lubbock & Co.
Major Usborne, Esq.	Usborne and Son.
George Frederick Young, Esq.	Young Son and Magnay.

Superintendent of the Underwriting Department.
Samuel Harper, Esq.
Underwriter.—H. K. Rutherford, Esq.
Secretary.—Alfred Tozer, Esq.

Agents.

Calcutta	Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
Bombay	" W. Nicol & Co.
Madras	" Binny & Co.
Kurrachee	" Fleming & Co.
Shanghai	" Dow & Co.
Hong-Kong	" Smith Kennedy & Co.
Melbourne	" De Pass Brothers & Co.
Cape of Good Hope	" De Pass Spencer & Co.

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned have been appointed Agents to the Company, and are prepared to grant Policies at the current rates of premium, the claims upon which can be made payable at any of the above Ports.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for the Company.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON AND EDINBURGH.—ESTABLISHED 1809.—Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000 Sterling.—ACCUMULATED AND INVESTED FUNDS £1,374,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN LONDON.

Chairman.
John White Cater, Esq., (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Son, & Co.)
Deputy Chairman.
Charles Morrison, Esq., (Messrs. Morrison, Dillon & Co.)
Anselmo De Arroyave, Esq. (Messrs. A. De Arroyave & Co.)
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Jas. Du Buisson, Esq. (Messrs. Henckell, Du Buisson & Co.)
Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, Esq. (Messrs. Pascoe, Grenfell and Sons.)
Adolphus Klockman, Esq. (Messrs. Klockman and Fesser.)
John Mollett, Esq., Austin Friars Passage.
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq. (Messrs. George Peabody & Co.)
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.)
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George Young, Esq. (Messrs. Begbie, Young & Begbie.)
Ex-Directors.
Alexander Henry Campbell, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell & Co.)
Philip Chas. Cavan, Esq. (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock & Co.)
Peter P. Ralli Esq. (Messrs. Ralli Brothers.)
Robert Smith, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.)
Frederic Somes, Esq. (Messrs. Somes, Mullens & Co.)
Manager of Fire Department.
George H. Whyting.
Secretary.
F. W. Lance.
Foreign Superintendent.
G. H. Burnett.
General Manager.
David Smith.
LONDON OFFICES: 58, THREADNEEDLE STREET; & 4 NEW BANK BUILDINGS, LOTHBURY, E. C.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company insures against Fire nearly every description of Property in all parts of the world, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to each risk.

Insurances of Seven Years charged for Six only.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

As an instance of the standing of the Company, it may be mentioned that the sum of £1,374,000 is now accumulated, and invested in Government and other securities.

The undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents, and are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
W. NICOL & Co.

Insurances, &c.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention to the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CAPITAL £1,259,760 *Sterling.*

THE UNDERSIGNED having assumed charge of the Bombay Agency, are now prepared to issue Fire Policies at current rates. Policies are also granted on detached Bungalows and Household Furniture. Therein at Six Annas per cent. per Annum.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Combined Capital 14½ Millions Java Rupees equal to about 12 1/10 Millions Company's Rupees.

Head Agency at Batavia under Local Direction.

Agents in LONDON.—Finlay, Hodgson & Co.
" LIVERPOOL.—Thomas, Finlay & Co.
" KURRACHEE.—Volkart Brothers.
" CALCUTTA.—Apcar & Co.
" MADRAS.—Dymes & Co.
" SINGAPORE.—Stelling, Hooglandt & Co.
" HONGKONG, CANTON, & SHANGHAI.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

AGENCIES also in Akyab, Bassein, Rangoon, Amoy, Samarang, and Sourabaya, (Java), Padang, (Sumatra), Nagasaki, Yokohoma, Bangkok, Manila, and Saigon.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the above Company are prepared to take Marine Risks to Europe, Australia, China, and in general all Asiatic Ports.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Banker, (Moss and Co.) Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq., Wine Broker, (C. Bushel and Co.) Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq., Merchant, (E. Heath and Co.) Liverpool

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

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Deputy Chairman of the Company.
Joseph Kitchen, Esq., Merchant, (Duncan and Kitchen,) Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Bruce, Esq., Merchant, Mincing-lane, London.
Directors.
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Kenneth Dowie, Esq., Merchant, (Kenneth Dowie and Co.) Liverpool.
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Edward Heath, Esq., Merchant, (Edward Heath and Co.) Liverpool.
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James A. Picton, Esq., Architect and Surveyor, Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq., Merchant, (Stitt Brothers and Co.) Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq., Corn Merchant, (Segar and Tunnicliffe) Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq., Merchant, (Kelson, Tritton and Co.) London.
Abel Chapman, Esq., Wine Merchant, (Barton and Co.) London.
Henry Fowler, Esq., Timber Merchant, (H. and R. Fowler,) London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq., Merchant, (Corbyn, Stacey, Messer and Co.) London.

BANKERS.
The Liverpool Commercial Bank.
AUDITORS OF THE COMPANY.
Messrs. Harmood Banner and Son, Accountants, Liverpool.
MANAGER AND ACTUARY OF THE COMPANY.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq., Liverpool.
SUB-MANAGER OF THE COMPANY.
John Elphick Leyland, Esq., Liverpool.

THE Fire Branch is the only one opened in Bombay.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

A liberal discount is allowed on Insurances effected for more than a year at a time.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office—73 & 74, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.
Liverpool Office—WATER STREET.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE)
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Deputy Chairman.—Mr. Alderman Dakin, (Messrs. Dakin Brothers, London.)
Francis Braun, Esq., (Messrs. Blessig, Braun & Co., Liverpool.)
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Mr. Alderman Hale, (Messrs. Warren S. Hale & Sons, London.)
Charles Joyce, Esq., (Messrs. Charles Joyce & Co., London.)
George Kendall, Esq., (Messrs. Kendal Brothers, Liverpool.)
J. H. Mackenzie, Esq., Beddington, Surry, and the Temple, London.
John Edward Naylor, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.
Lightly Simson, Esq., Chairman of the East Anglian Railway Company. London.
Thomas Stenhouse, Esq., Merchant, London.
General Manager—W. P. Clirehugh, Esq.
Bankers.
The Bank of London. Union Bank of Liverpool.

INSURANCES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE,
On every description of Property.
AT MODERATE PREMIUMS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED, AND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.
Agents for Bombay and Presidency
Messrs. STENHOUSE & Co.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED, 1838.

HEAD OFFICE, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON.

For the Assurance of Lives, and also for Granting Annuities, and Endowments.

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£650,000
The Subscribed Capital	500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed	£1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of £40,000 per annum.

Chief Offices for Western India.—BRUCE LANE, BOMBAY.

Board of Management.
E. P. Repton, Esq. (Messrs. E. Latham & Co.), Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R Hannay, Esq., (Grey & Co.), Merchant.
Chas. F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly and Hore), Solicitors.
Medical Officer.—J. Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Solicitors—Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland.
Agents—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay and the Agra and U. S. Bank.
Secretary—C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F. S. S.

The Premiums.

UNDER authority from the Court of Directors of the late Hon'ble East India Company in September, 1847, the Actuary was permitted to examine the Records of the India House with a view to the completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company have been computed from data obtained by him and from the Company's own subsequent experience. Other Life Assurance Companies have not enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life, the rates with Profits, are as follows:—the Premiums for the non-participating Scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	8
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	8	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30, next birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly to this Company; or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERM correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for military men.

The Profits

Are ascertained every three years, a proportion equal to five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured payable in cash—added to the Policy—or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The result of the last investigation will shortly be declared

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Thirty days of grace allowed when Yearly or Half-yearly, and Fifteen, when Quarterly or Monthly. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on applying to the Secretary.

Holders of Policies in the original Companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, August, 1862.

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AGENTS:—LONDON: FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. & W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue De Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.